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The War Program

THE AIR FORCE CONTRIBUTION TO THE INVASION

BY GENERAL H. H. ARNOLD
Commanding General, Army Air Forces

THE complete story of the role played by the Army Air Forces in the invasion of Axis-Europe does not begin with attacks on D-Day. It goes back to at least two years ago when the weight of our air power first was brought to bear on German military might.

When our ground forces successfully struck the Normandy beaches, they found their path had been made immeasurably easier by the work of the Air Forces in the incessant bombings of the previous months. For, it must be remembered, our medium and heavy bomber forces had been pounding vital installations of German industry in ever-growing strength since 1942, in cooperation with the RAF. It was known, of course, that the continual air attacks against the back-log phases of the German military machine were taking their toll. But it was not until the invasion became a reality that we discovered just how damaging had been our air attacks upon the German army's will and ability to wage a war.

For months before the invasion our Army Air Force attacks had ranged over the whole of Germany, from our bases in Italy as well as from the United Kingdom. So continuous and so well placed were the attacks that Germany's expansion and replacement programs, planned for the winter of 1943-44, were slipped in the bud. That meant far fewer planes, fewer munitions to confront our Army on the French beaches. On the day of invasion we began to reap a profitable harvest from our long months of air warfare against Germany.

Our air offensive, which was carried forward day and night as weather permitted, is the major contribution of the United States Army Air Forces to the invasion and to ultimate victory. The first phase of this offensive is what we call strategic application of air power. It was warfare by air against Germany's internal war machine—her oil sources, her airplane plants and munitions factories. Such attacks could only be made by the long-range bomber, and they were carried out on a basis of selecting key targets and then proceeding with a progressive destruction and dislocation.

The other phase of our employment of air power against Germany now is being demonstrated in spectacular fashion. It is the tactical use of air power in support of ground forces.

I was highly impressed, on my recent visit to our air units both in the United Kingdom and on the beaches of France, with the attitude of confidence displayed by all personnel—commanders, combat crews and ground personnel. These people have been fighting the war in the air for many months. And to them, the new job of supporting naval and ground forces in action was just another day's work. They were ready for the job. There appeared to be no concern but that they

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Advance Naval Officers; More Service Required

Temporary promotion to next higher ranks of more than 17,700 warrant officers, ensigns and lieutenants (junior grade) of the Regular Navy and the Naval Reserve (including WAVES) was approved by the President, to be effective from 1 July.

Effective the same date, the President approved the temporary promotion to grade of commander of 88 officers of the line of the Regular Navy and the Naval Reserve. These officers, whose names appear below, are all rated aviators.

The en bloc promotions authorize advancement of those who have held their present ranks on active service since 1 May, 1943, or earlier. A minimum of 14 months service in grade is thus required for promotion. En bloc promotions approved 1 June required 13½ months service; previously, 13 months' minimum service had been the rule. As the Navy reaches peak strength longer and longer periods of service before promotion can be expected.

Those promoted effective 1 June were:
To lieutenant—About 13,284 line and 1,155 staff officers of the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve who have been in grade of lieutenant (junior grade) since 1 May 1943, or earlier.

The Lieutenants (junior grade) of the Regular Navy Staff Corps promoted to Lieutenant were as follows: Medical Corps; Charles F. Deppe, John G. Morrison, Francis S. Brown, Hospital Corps; those officers whose dates of rank as such are 1 May 1943 or earlier. Dental Corps; Darrell L. Johnson, Eldon O. Schnoebelen. Supply Corps; those officers whose dates of rank as such are 1 May 1943 or earlier. Civil Engineer Corps; Norman L. Martinson, Fletcher S. Hamilton, Edward G. Underhill.

To lieutenant (junior grade)—About 2,886 line and 229 staff officers who have been in grade of ensign since 1 May 1943, or earlier.

To commissioned warrant officer—About 99 line and 139 staff warrants who have been in grade of warrant officer since 1 May 1943, or earlier.

The promotions are subject to the usual conditions.

The following are the lieutenant commanders appointed to grade of commander, to rank from 15 March 1944:

Regular Navy

Allan F. Fleming	Henry A. Romberg
John D. Blich	Fitzhugh L. Palmer,
Charles R. Elsenbach	Jr.
Raymond W. Vogel,	Porter W. Maxwell
Jr.	Hoyt D. Mann
Carl H. Amme, Jr.	Malcolm C. McGrath
Floyd T. Thompson	Donald G. Gumz
Willard M. Hanger	Everett M. Link, Jr.
Robert J. Williams	Charles E. Houston
John P. Preston	Gordon Fowler
Dayton A. Sellar	James W. McCauley
Albert B. Furer	Daniel MCE Entler,
Dallas M. Laizure	Jr.
James S. Gray, Jr.	James W. O'Grady
David C. Richardson	Norman C. Gillette,
Sydney S. Sherby	Jr.
James J. Southern-	Richard L. Fowler
land, II	Ormond G. Sexton,
Sherman E. Wright,	III
Jr.	Ralph A. Embree

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Ships' Stores Profits

By the signing of S. 784 by the President this week, "an equitable use" of the profits accruing from the sale of ships' stores for the welfare and recreation of officers will now be possible. Those benefiting will be officers attached to ships and to activities outside the continental United States. Officers attached to permanent shore installations will not benefit by the law.

Reopen Two Officer Schools

Chemical Warfare Service and Military Police Officer Candidate Schools will both reopen for at least one additional course, it was learned this week.

The new course at the Chemical Warfare Service Officer Candidate School at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., will commence with classes opening 13 July. An intended quota of 200 has been fixed.

At the Military Police Officer Candidate School, Ft. Custer, Mich., the first classes of a new course of 17 weeks' duration began 7 July with an intended quota of 50.

As all outstanding entrance applications were returned following the War Department's former decision to suspend the courses at both schools new applications must be made for the courses now opening.

It was announced by the War Department, 27 April, that with the initial pressing need for junior officers met and the need for the OCS program declining rapidly, the two schools would suspend with the graduation of the classes then in session.

At the Chemical Warfare Service school the class at that time named as final had commenced 13 March for graduation 8 July, and at the Military Police school the class which entered 1 March and which was graduated 27 June was to have been the final class.

No official statement has been made as to additional classes to follow those now opening and the possibility remains that with the graduation of these, final suspension of both schools may be effected.

When the peak of the OCS program was reached in December, 1942, more than 23,000 enrollees were graduated in that month. In addition to the two schools which have reopened, the Anti-aircraft Artillery Officer Candidate School at Camp Davis, N. C., was announced by the War Department, 27 April as having enrolled its last class, that which was graduated 15 June. Previously ten schools had been suspended and it was estimated that by this fall not more than 11 of the original 26 schools would be in operation.

Glider Pay Increase

As the President has signed H.R. 4466, members of glider units of the Army and Navy who are not receiving flying pay nor parachute-jumping pay and who have to participate in regular and frequent glider flights, will receive an increase of 50 per cent in their pay. However, the total monthly increase payable is limited to \$100 in the cases of officers, warrant officers and nurses, and \$50 for enlisted personnel.

Badge Pay Bill Signed; Payment Ordered Begun

Acting only three days after the President approved legislation authorizing additional pay to holders of the combat and expert infantryman badges, the War Department issued instructions authorizing payment to badge holders, effective from 1 Jan. 1944.

The instructions make provision for payments to holders of badges who are not members of infantry units, but do not in any respect change the regulations for award of the badges, so that the situation today is that infantrymen who have received the badges will be paid the additional compensation, while members of the other combat ground forces are not now eligible for the badges, but will be paid the added remuneration if they are permitted to qualify.

The War Department has consistently favored giving the badges and pay to dismounted cavalymen and is now studying extension of the badge to members of other ground force units—field artillery, coast artillery, armored and tank destroyer units and combat engineer units—in accordance with an amendment added to the bill by the House. Decision probably will be reached within a few days.

The bill approved by the President on 30 June provides that during the present war and for six months thereafter, any enlisted man of the combat ground forces of the Army who is entitled, "under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War," to wear the expert infantryman badge or the combat infantryman badge will be paid \$5 additional a month, in the case of the expert badge, and \$10 additional a month, in the case of the combat badge.

Compensation for both awards may not be paid at the same time.

The War Department has estimated that 75 per cent of infantrymen will qualify for the expert badge, and nearly 100 per cent of those in action will earn the combat badge, and on this basis expects to pay \$855,000,000 to badgeholders during calendar year 1944.

The "regulations prescribed by the Secretary of War" for award of the badge are contained in War Department Circular No. 186 of 11 May 1944, the second paragraph of which limits badge holders to the infantry. The paragraph states:

"The award of the Expert and Combat Infantryman badges is restricted to officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men assigned to infantry regiments or lower infantry units, except officers, warrant officers, and enlisted men of the Medical Department and the Corps of Chaplains."

The pay circular, No. 271, issued 3 July, does not change the conditions of eligibility in any way.

Paragraph 1 of Circular 271 states the law upon which the circular is based, and paragraphs 3 and 6 contain administrative instructions for commanders and paying officers.

Paragraph 2 states that "only those enlisted men awarded the Expert or Combat Infantryman badge under the pro-

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Capture of Cherbourg

Albuquerque Journal—"The capture of Cherbourg is the first major success of the invasion. Germans have demolished much of the excellent harbor facilities of the port, but American engineers have in past operations in Italy and elsewhere shown a remarkable ability to restore facilities quickly, and this same record may be expected at Cherbourg."

St. Louis Globe Democrat—"In view of the importance of Cherbourg to the Allied cause, it is difficult to understand the German strategy which permitted Gen. Bradley's armies to cut off the peninsula and thus take the city without hope of relief for the Nazi defenders."

Indianapolis Star—"It will be a great port of disembarkation for Europe. Paris, perhaps, will be the first major stop in that drive of liberation. As a naval base Cherbourg will play a key role in elimination of whatever remains of the U-boat danger."

Philadelphia Record—"The Germans know, and we

know, that highways and rail lines run direct from Cherbourg and Paris, that the corridor between the Seine and Loire rivers, where we now have a front, is a natural point of invasion for the liberation of France."

Boston Post—"Of Cherbourg's fall, one of our astute war correspondents aptly said, 'We no longer have a beachhead. Now we have a front.' We are no longer dependent upon a stony stretch of sand, pounded by high tides, cloaked by fog and mist, menaced by U-boats. There will be docks now for ships sailing straight from America, a storm-protected harbor, an airfield and a ring of forts to protect cargo and troop carriers."

Philadelphia Inquirer—"Cherbourg was captive just 20 days after the first doughboy leaped to the wet sand as the invasion from Britain began. * * * Signs everywhere should be shattering Hitler's faith in the vast system of fortifications prepared against this time."

Houston Chronicle—"The capture of Cherbourg puts an entirely different aspect upon the strategic situation in the beginning of the war of liberation. Now there is virtually no limit to the number of men and the amount of fighting equipment and supplies that can be poured into the continental bridgehead."

Philadelphia Bulletin—"Cherbourg is the first key city in Hitler's Fortress Europe to fall to the liberating invaders. Its conquest opens the door to opportunity."

New York Sun—"Americans who take pride in the achievements of their fighting men on the Cherbourg peninsula should be the first to acknowledge the feat to be the result of teamwork."

Providence Evening Bulletin—"The taking of Cherbourg ends another phase of the invasion and when we review what has been accomplished in three weeks, starting absolutely from scratch without a man or a machine in France, the sum total is breathtaking."

21st Army Group in France

It was announced 2 July by General Eisenhower's Supreme Headquarters that the Allied armies in Normandy, under the command of General Sir Bernard Montgomery, are organized as the 21st Army Group. The Army Group takes its number from the two armies which form it—the Second British and the First American, commanded respectively by Lt. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey, and Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley.

As in earlier campaigns, the Army Group number is a combination of the numbers of the armies which compose it. In Tunisia, two British armies, the First and Eighth, fought as the 18th Army Group. This group in addition contained the II U. S. Army Corps, and the XIX French Army Corps.

In Sicily, the numbers of the Allied armies engaged—the Seventh U. S. and the Eighth British—were added together, instead of being, as it were, set side by side, and they operated as the 15th Army Group. The group commander in each of these campaigns was General Sir Harold Alexander.

Supreme Headquarters has also disclosed that Maj. Gen. Sir Francis Wilfred de Guingard is chief of staff of the 21st Army Group in Normandy. At 44, he is one of the youngest and most brilliant staff officers in the British Army.

Staff College Graduates

The graduation of the fifth class in attendance at the Army and Navy Staff college occurred on 22 June. The 29 graduates have left for their assignments.

Having completed its courses at the associated schools, the sixth class convened at the college on 5 July for the final section of the course. Members of the seventh class reported 28 June at the Army Air Forces School of Applied Tactics, Orlando, Fla., for the initiation of its course.

The list of the graduates of the fifth course follows:

Army

Lt. Col. Paul F. Boyer, MI.
Col. Raymond H. Coombs, Ord.
Col. John B. Cornett, AC.
Lt. Col. John L. DeWitt, Jr., Inf.
Col. John B. Dunlap, Cav.
Col. William D. Eckert, AC.
Col. Louis B. Ely, FA.
Col. Francis A. Garrecht, Jr., FA.
Col. Samuel M. Lansing, Inf.
Lt. Col. Herbert W. Mansfield, CAC.
Col. Howard M. McCoy, AC.
Lt. Col. Thomas M. McGrath, Inf.
Lt. Col. Edward M. Parker, CE.
Col. James T. Posey, AC.
Col. Joseph J. Preston, AC.
Col. Archibald Y. Smith, AC.
Lt. Col. Robert B. Taylor, QMC.
Col. H. Jordan Thels, Cav.
Lt. Col. Mike A. Trapman, FA.

Navy

Comdr. Everett M. Black.
Capt. Joseph E. Chapman.
Comdr. Arthur I. Flaherty (CEC).
Capt. Joseph H. Garvin.
Comdr. Arthur S. Hill.
Capt. Philip D. Lohmann.
Capt. Harrison B. Southworth.
Capt. Ford N. Taylor, Jr.
Comdr. Frederick O. Vaughan (SC).

Marine Corps

Lt. Col. Paul D. Sherman.

U. S. COAST GUARD

THE U. S. Coast Guard has given authority to commanding officers to grant leave of absence to enlisted men who have completed tours of duty overseas or aboard combatant vessels. If in the opinion of a commanding officer of the unit at which such duty is performed leave of absence for rehabilitation should be granted an enlisted man, such leave may be granted subject to the limitations and conditions set forth in Personnel Bulletin No. 81-44.

This leave will be granted only to men who have served aboard combatant vessels or at shore units outside the continental limits of the U. S. for a continuous period of 18 months or more.

Leave of absence for rehabilitation may be granted, either for return upon completion thereof to own station for continuation of present tour of duty, or upon relief from present tour of duty while enroute to new assignment in connection with new construction, advance bases or for general detail.

Enlisted personnel entitled to rotation, particularly men who do not wish to return to the United States, may be given 30 days leave for rehabilitation in allied countries. After having received leave of absence for rehabilitation in an allied country, they will begin serving a new 18 month rotation period.

These policies set forth by the Coast Guard do not establish a right, but are entitlement only, depending upon the exigencies of the service, the enlisted personnel situation, available transportation and the prosecution of the war.

Good Conduct Awards

Enlisted members of the U. S. Coast Guard (Regular, Reserve, and Spars) are eligible for good conduct awards for each three full years of continuous active duty, provided there has been no mark of less than 4.0 in conduct, without regard to reenlistment of voluntary or involuntary extension of enlistment. Temporary members of the Reserve are

not eligible for good conduct awards. Retired service is not creditable. Enlisted personnel serving temporarily as warrant, chief warrant, or commissioned officer are not entitled to good conduct awards while so serving, but such time does not affect continuous service.

Commanding officers have been authorized to permit enlisted persons under their jurisdiction who are eligible for such an award, to wear the good conduct ribbon in lieu of the medal, or a bronze star thereon for each subsequent clasp earned, without prior authorization; providing an appropriate entry is made in the service record of the individual.

Schedule Radar Classes

The Coast Guard has requested applicants for a twenty-week course in Loran Radar at the Academy. Regular and Reserve officers not above rank of commander are eligible. The first two of these classes convene 1 Aug. and 1 Oct.

Issue Personnel Bulletin

A 74-page bulletin, Personnel Bulletin 76-44, describing the various enlisted ratings in the Coast Guard and the requirements for appointment to each rating, is just off the presses and is being distributed by Coast Guard Headquarters.

Coast Guard Exhibit

"The Fighting Coast Guard," an exhibit depicting the war-time activities of the United States has opened in New York City. Fighting equipment, armament, a typical ship's sick bay, a fully equipped reproduction of the pilot house aboard an 83-foot submarine chaser and engines used on smaller craft are included in the show. War functions of the Guard will be described by a group of guardsmen, all whom have seen active combat duty. One of the features of the display is a gallery of paintings by Coast Guard combat artists including work by William Goadby Lawrence, CPM, Lt. Comdr. Anton Otto Fisher and John J. Floherty, Jr., ChSp.

Army Reports Convention

The Army newspaper, *Stars and Stripes*, gave politics the lead over war news when it printed a three-column headline, "Dewey-Bricker Ticket to Carry G. O. P. Colors."

The paper printed a total of nearly 1400 words on the general convention scene and Governor Dewey's acceptance speech. In handling Dewey's speech, the Psychological Warfare Bureau deleted criticism of President Roosevelt, leaving only that part dealing with war and foreign policy. By inserting a few paragraphs from the Army News Service into the Psychological Warfare Bureau's story, however, *Stars and Stripes* was able to get the idea across that the Republicans disapproved of the way the country was being run.

Printed was Governor Dewey's assertion in speaking of domestic affairs that, "This election will bring an end to one-man government in America."

Psychologists in Hospitals

Clinical psychologists commissioned in the Adjutant General's Department are being made available for assignment to the neuropsychiatric sections of general and station hospitals of 1,000 beds or more.

The psychologists will serve under the direction and supervision of the chief of the hospital neuropsychiatric section, and will assist in the preparation of clinical records, in studies of special psychological problems related to the classification and retaining of neuropsychiatric casualties and perform such other professional and administrative duties in the hospital as will best assist the neuropsychiatrist in the accomplishment of the best management and disposition of patients.

Requisitions for such officers will be forwarded to The Adjutant General through commanding generals of service commands and theaters.

Flight Pay Decisions

The Comptroller General has made the following clarifications (decision B-406-91) as to the right of service personnel to flying pay in the case of escape after capture by the enemy and in the case of other interruptions to performance of flight duty:

The provisions of section 2 of the missing persons statute of 7 March 1942, pertaining to the continuance of the pay and allowances of persons missing, captured by the enemy, etc., have reference to pay and allowances "while so absent," and have no application to the rights of such persons after termination of the missing status, so that the question of whether an Army flying officer who escaped after having been captured by the enemy is entitled to aviation pay for a period after his escape is for determination solely under the provisions of Executive Order No. 9195 with respect to flight requirements, etc.

Under the rule that the three calendar months' period prescribed by Executive Order No. 9195 in which flight requirements may be made up, in order to be entitled to aviation pay for that period, commences in the month in which the deficiency or failure to qualify arises, where an Army flying officer was captured by the enemy, after having met the flight requirements for the month of capture, and subsequently escaped, such three-month period commences with the first month after capture in which no flights were performed—insofar as concerns his rights after termination of his captured status, when the pay-continuance provisions of the act of 7 March 1942, cease to apply.

Where an Army flying officer who was captured by the enemy and subsequently escaped, performed no flights after his capture until the fifth month following that of his capture and the third month following that in which he escaped, he has not met the requirements of paragraph 10 of Executive Order No. 9195 with respect to making up flight deficiencies within a three calendar months' period so as to be entitled to aviation pay for any of the period between the date of his escape and the beginning of the month in which he performed the necessary flights.

Amphibious Training

The great amphibious landings on France's Normandy coast and Jap-held Saipan Island were just an aftermath of intensive training carried on two years ago in the Chesapeake Bay, the Navy Department has revealed.

Training continues as busy fleets of training ships, made up of all the Navy's main types of landing vessels, daily carry out the complex invasion maneuvers from three Chesapeake amphibious bases. This vast training network, which has its headquarters at Nansemond Hotel at Ocean View, Va., and which is a part of the U. S. Atlantic Fleet Amphibious Training Command, is directed by Rear Adm. Francis Warren Rockwell, USN. Most officers assigned as instructors have returned from amphibious duty in combat areas.

Admiral Rockwell summed up the Navy's overall efforts to send these men against the enemy with the best possible training, stating, "We realized as soon as our war began that the only way to get at our enemies was to get at them over water—lots of water. Our modern amphibious force was as inevitable then as utter defeat for our enemies is today."

BUY WAR BONDS

Sums Up Luftwaffe Condition

General Henry H. Arnold, commanding general of the Army Air Forces, told at a Washington press conference this week of his observations in Normandy and Italy, where he recently made a tour of inspection with General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. General Arnold characterized the air war as "still hard, tough going."

Expressing himself as greatly pleased with the coordination effected by land, sea and air forces taking part in the cross-channel invasion operation, he told of the lack of German air opposition from the outset.

"Here was a target," he said, "the like of which no aviator had seen. An aviator's dream."

"That in itself brought out what the Allies' attacks on German industry had accomplished. All equipment came rolling through this same bottleneck, still no air opposition."

"Against that we see our airplanes going into France and bombing bridges, tunnels, railroads, and severely interfering with the movement of German troops, unopposed, practically, by German aviation."

Summing up the probable condition of the Luftwaffe, General Arnold said:

"Will they fight against our heavy bombers knowing well they will be blasted out of the skies with heavy casualties, or will they let us go in unopposed? Either decision leads to disaster."

"Or will they hold the remnants of their air force for emergency use, even though it is being whittled down bit by bit every day? Or are they just maintaining a skeleton force in Germany to bolster the morale of the people? German morale certainly must be affected by the sight of thousands of aircraft attacking them day after day."

When encountered, the German airman is still the determined foe he was when appearing in greater numbers, General Arnold said.

"The B-29 project," he stated, "is the bringing into being of the airplane which is truly strategic in its concept. A weapon which can be used by the high command for any particular purpose they have in mind. Hence the organization of the 20th Air Force."

Explaining that the plane itself is a new type, and like all new types does not operate with the smoothness of older and more familiar planes, he said that all such difficulties are being ironed out with the greatest of rapidity.

Urge Report on Defects

Headquarters officers in the Army Technical Services, responsible for the improvement of all equipment, report that officers in the field are not taking fullest advantage of the Unsatisfactory Equipment Report, W. D., A. G. O. Form 568.

The Unsatisfactory Equipment Report form provides a convenient and easy way to report on any unsatisfactory equipment to the Chief of the proper Technical Service. There is space for complete identification of the equipment, its length of service, description of the trouble, its probable cause, description of any remedial action taken and recommendations for eliminating the difficulty.

As stated in the instructions on the form, the form is to be used for "reporting manufacturing, design or operational defects, and for use in recommending modifications of materiel." It is not used "for reporting failures, isolated materiel defects or malfunctions of materiel resulting from fair wear-and-tear or accidental damage."

BUY WAR BONDS

Did You Read—

these news stories last week:
Overseas service bars authorized for Army?
All Navy petty officer appointments temporary after 1 July?
Report of Naval Academy Board of Visitors?
Suit for payment of \$15.75 allowance to retired men filed in Court of Claims?
If not, you did not read the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. You cannot obtain this data from any other source.

Reports Jap Shipping Losses

The Secretary of the Navy, at his press conference 5 July, emphasized that of Japanese merchant ship sinkings, 77 per cent are attributable to submarine attack. To the submarines under the command of Admiral Nimitz and Vice Admiral Lockwood goes the major share of the credit.

As we push our ring of advance bases closer around Japan proper, air and surface attacks on shipping are becoming more and more profitable, he said.

The home islands of Japan must take in between 70 and 80 million tons of water-borne cargo a year to sustain war industries. At the same time a vast stream of men and munitions must be sent out to her defense perimeter in China, Burma, the Southwest Pacific and the Kuriles.

Three factors, the Secretary said, have enabled Japan to mitigate the effect of our sinkings to date.

First, Japan accumulated before the war stockpiles of imported materials, including an estimated three-year reserve of gasoline. These stockpiles are diminishing at varying rates.

Second, Japan's steady retreat since mid-1942, which may have been caused in part by the inability of her shrinking merchant marine to sustain original outposts, shortened lines of communication.

Third, starting the war with a merchant marine estimated as large as seven million tons, Japan probably had a surplus of shipping and, thanks to her retreat, probably maintained a slight surplus—until recently.

Now, he said, we believe that the accelerated rate of sinkings has caught up with the Jap retreat. She is losing merchant ships faster than she can afford to, even in the light of her shortened supply lines.

See Patton in Attack Role

Possibly fishing for information, the Berlin radio this week said German military circles expect "Patton's American Army Group" to open an offensive soon.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., former commander of the Seventh Army, was last reported as on duty in Great Britain but his duties have not been announced.

The Berlin radio said:

"Methodical ranging of a large number of new enemy batteries indicates that the Allied high command is planning to reopen attempts at achieving a decisive breakthrough on the Normandy beach head front shortly. Possibly the Allied command will postpone the date of the opening of this offensive until the beginning of the second phase of invasion—until Patton's American Army Group has been brought up after (sic) Southeast England. German military circles expect this army group to open an offensive in the very near future."

Latin Officers Inspect

The War Department inaugurated a program 1 July 1944 to bring to this country as its guests groups of both ground and air officers of field grade from various Latin-American countries. According to the plan, each tour will last 30 days and will include visits to important Army schools, AAF installations, a number of manufacturing plants and visits in both New York and Washington. Thirty Peruvian officers are making the first tour, conducted by Lt. Col. William Lane, Jr., AC, for air and Maj. Rafael J. Miranda, Cav., for ground installations.

U. S. Naval Losses

The Navy Department has announced the loss of the following vessels from the beginning of the war through 26 June:

	Sunk	Overdue and Presumed Lost	Destroyed to Prevent Capture	Total
Battleship	1	0	0	1
Carrier	6	0	0	6
Hvy. Cruiser	5	1	0	6
Lt Cruiser	3	0	0	3
Destroyer	36	4	1	41
Dest. Escort	2	0	0	2
Submarine	2	21	1	24
Miscellaneous	67	4	7	78
	122	30	9	161

Take a load off your mind. Use Preventive Maintenance instead of heavy maintenance.

Oil from Elk Hills

President Roosevelt has approved agreements under which production of oil from the Elk Hills Naval Petroleum Reserve in California will be more than quadrupled to care for rapidly expanding petroleum needs in the Pacific war theatre, the Navy Department announced late last week.

The two new agreements, both of which are with Standard Oil Company of California, were, immediately following the President's approval, executed by the Secretary of the Navy under the authority of legislation recently passed by Congress. Both military and civilian government experts had testified to the critical need for additional Elk Hills production, and the agreements themselves have been found by the Attorney General to be fully authorized by the new law.

Coincidental with the President's approval of the contracts, the Navy announced that an intensive drilling program would be started at Elk Hills and that some 300 wells would be added as soon as possible to the 234 wells already in production there.

Under a Joint Resolution of Congress approved by the President 17 June, 30,000,000 barrels of petroleum are authorized to be produced from Elk Hills during the next 18 months, and the present production rate of 15,000 barrels per day is to be increased to 65,000 barrels per day.

The two agreements approved by the President were (1) a unit contract under which Standard surrenders to the Navy control of its lands in the Reserve but is permitted to produce and retain 15,000 barrels of oil per day for refining into war products, and (2) an operating agreement under which Standard undertakes, at absolute field cost, to provide the extra production of Navy oil which will be sold to the highest qualified bidder for preparation for war use.

The program carries out the principles of the late Secretary of the Navy, Col. Frank Knox, who recognized the basic advantages of a unit operation and who recommended this plan to Congress, the department said. Conservation in the ground of Naval Reserve oil remains the Navy's fixed policy in so far as war needs will permit.

Operations at Elk Hills will be under the direct supervision of the Navy's Office of Naval Petroleum Reserves, the director of which is Capt. William G. Greenman, USN, a former Inspector of Naval Petroleum Reserves in California.

As director, Captain Greenman succeeds Rear Adm. H. A. Stuart who has retired after a distinguished career during which the Reserves were carefully guarded for ultimate war utilization. Admiral Stuart also assisted in laying the groundwork for the present arrangements with Standard.

Regular Army Promotions

The War Department has announced the following temporary promotions of Regular Army Officers:

Lt. Col. to Col.

J. L. Carter, DC.
C. H. Childre, AC.
Castex P. Conner, AC.
William J. Deyo, Jr., AC.
Howard W. Gray, AC.
Edwin Wayne Bakala, MC.
Omar Ellsworth Knox, AC.
Harold Mills Manderbach, QMC.
Harry Cornelius Morrison, AC.
Ashley Burdett Packard, AC.
Merrill John Reah, MC.
John Norton Reynolds, Jr., AC.
George Edmund Wreckloff, Jr., TC.

Maj. to Lt. Col.

Wilbur Winston Bailey, Sig. C.
Richard Marvin Bauer, Sig. C.
Hall Cain, Sig. C.
Robert Penn Haffa, Sig. C.
Manah Robert Halbouty, MC.
Samuel Charles Harwood, MC.
Edwin Hugh Hawes, AC.
Richard Powers Schumacher, AC.
Beverly Eugene Smith, MC.

Capt. to Maj.

Moody Elmo Layfield, Jr., QMC.
John McAdams, Inf.
Lee J. Nielsen, Jr., Inf.
Donald I. Pridge, FA.
1st Lt. to Capt.
Edward Joseph Bilecki, CE.
Donald Hilary Connolly, Jr., CAC.
William Mitchell Glasgow, Jr., CE.
Lee Boyer James, CAC.
Robert Edward Mathe, CE.
John Jacob Morris, FA.
Del Sullivan Perkins, Inf.
Thomas Eugene Watson, Jr., CWS.

Army and Navy Journal 1347 July 8, 1944

Army Promotions

The following temporary promotions in the Army of the United States have been announced by the War Department:

Lt. Col. to Colonel

T. R. Rumpy, AUS
J. F. Cole, CAC
J. D. Kay, Spec.
G. M. Dean, FA.
A. L. Edson, AC
C. C. Minty, AC
C. B. Washburne, CAC

Major to Lt. Col.

J. K. Jackson, AUS
C. R. Yates, FA
C. A. Minot, FA
H. H. May, Inf.
E. L. Sallman, Inf.
G. O. Weber, Inf.
P. A. Gareau, AUS
L. T. Robinson, AUS
C. G. Knudson, AUS
G. D. McCarthy, Jr., Inf.
T. B. Freeman, FA
C. W. Lippitt, FA
W. Palmer, AUS
W. H. Bardea, Inf.
E. Ballen, AUS
W. H. Fry, AUS
N. D. Carnes, Inf.
W. W. Porter, AUS
C. E. Bissell, AUS
J. R. Smoak, Inf.
S. C. Puckette, OD
E. H. Alvis, Inf.
F. W. Forst, AC
R. B. Pilkinton, AC
H. Bull, Jr., Inf.
J. P. Blinn, AUS
F. Collins, Jr., AC
R. A. Byers, Inf.
J. G. Fisher, AUS
L. R. King, CAC
C. E. Fisher, Inf.
H. Heard, AUS
H. J. Stanton, AUS
N. F. L. Timper, AC
C. C. Moomaw, AC
A. G. Kobylars, Inf.
T. S. Torresson, Jr., AC
H. M. Cazzola, AC
W. H. Funston, AUS
R. B. Winters, AC
G. C. Smith, OD
E. J. Mack, FD
H. H. Maurer, AUS
A. C. Haines, QMC
E. W. Holstrom, AC
J. Richardson, Inf.
G. M. Percival, MAC
L. P. Herd, MC
R. H. Marvin, Cav.
E. A. Henning, Inf.
I. A. Tolstoy, AUS
J. C. Boesch, Jr., OD
L. H. Warren, MC
R. F. Doolittle, OD
G. G. Chandler, FD
T. A. Ward, VC
R. B. Munn, DC
E. G. Schoggen, Jr., AC
K. M. Wilcox, AC
V. R. Gately, AUS
C. L. Wheaton, Inf.
W. P. Merritt, AC
J. DeW. Marsh, AUS
J. M. Farmer, AC
G. E. Shipfeling, SC
D. E. Betts, Cav.
J. E. Yerxa, AUS
S. N. Van Meter, AUS
B. F. Cummings, Jr., AC
J. S. Entriken, AUS
J. R. Stevenson, AC
W. L. Johnson, Inf.
W. T. Wilson, AUS
E. L. Harrington, AUS
C. N. Nellis, Jr., Inf.
F. S. Newbery, Jr., AUS
W. L. Norvell, AUS
J. M. Simpson, QMC
H. W. Schweitzer, JAGD
C. F. Harlan, Inf.
L. O. Gravelly, Jr., QMC
M. L. Skinner, Inf.
R. D. Durst, Cav.
F. L. Coombs, GSC
J. G. Holloway, QMC
R. C. Patterson, Inf.

Captain to Major

A. L. Strang, AGD
G. A. Kent, AC
J. S. Spaulding, AC
C. I. Doll, QMC
J. Jacobson, AC
T. P. Bowman, AC
J. C. Gliven, Inf.
G. L. Ross, AC
H. D. Dean, AC
R. A. Long, AC
R. V. Glenn, AC
H. Rich, DC
R. L. McDonald, AC
R. G. McAuliffe, AC
V. Boster, Cav.
G. H. Harrington, FA
H. K. Saylor, AC
W. E. May, OD
T. M. Welch, WAC
C. J. Bland, FA
D. B. Lawrence, AUS
P. M. Hinton, AC
F. O. Hay, AC
E. G. Mixson, WAC
J. B. Carne, SC
R. P. Thelle, AC
M. S. King, AC
D. T. Hamersley, AGD
C. E. Richey, SC
W. U. Nissen, QMC
H. E. Aldridge, AC
P. J. Cantone, AGD
M. H. Bruer, MC
W. A. Adler, AC
A. K. DeWitt, Inf.
B. J. DiCiccio, AC
D. J. Scovel, AC
F. Lewis, AGD
H. M. Flick, AGD
C. W. Brown, SC
R. H. Daugherty, AC
C. S. Tyler, AGD
W. M. Miller, AGD
W. R. McElhannon, AC
N. H. Colby, Cav.
F. E. Bailey, JAGD
J. L. Ewins, JAGD
N. R. Graham, JAGD
K. F. Knudtson, DC
S. B. Judd, JAGD
A. J. Donnelly, JAGD
T. A. Banks, JAGD
W. M. Parker, AC
S. Kurtzman, DC
R. L. Haste, AC
F. W. Mills, AC
W. E. Walbel, AUS
L. A. Slavin, DC
T. J. Prendergast, AUS
R. B. Johnson, MC
C. A. Spaeth, AC
W. W. Kolver, Ch.
M. H. Annenberg, AUS
L. W. Moomaw, AC
H. E. Jackson, AUS
A. J. Sherwood, AUS
H. Sverdluk, FA
J. L. Kidd, AC
D. C. DeFord, AUS
W. T. Fleming, AC
M. W. Seymour, MC
H. B. Hopkins, AC
F. C. Payne, MC
F. H. Kildow, AUS
D. R. Williams, SC
G. E. Percefull, AC

(Please turn to Page 1350)

The Journal Salutes

General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies of the United States, awarded degree of Doctor of Laws by University of Wyoming.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, CincPac, awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Science by University of Hawaii.

Col. William T. Clement, USMC, named commandant of Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va.

Army Nurses Law

To carry out the provisions of S. 1808 (Public Law 350) which grants temporary commissioned rank to members of the Army Nurse Corps, dietitians, and physio-therapy personnel in the Medical Department of the Army, a blanket order in relation to their commissioning in the AUS awaits the President's signature. This method is to be used to lessen the administrative work involved in issuing separate commissions. The 66 nurses in the hands of the enemy in the Philippines will be included in the order.

Feminine personnel who have become members of the Medical Department since the signing of the bill on 22 June will be given individual commissions in the AUS.

Personnel, old and new, declining an AUS commission will retain their relative status.

Nurses commissioned in the AUS will not vacate their status in the Army Nurse Corps.

Procurement procedure in securing personnel will continue as heretofore. However, the appointive power will no longer be under the Surgeon General but under the Adjutant General of the Army.

Cites Fire-Power in Europe

Under Secretary of War Patterson at his press conference 6 July, made the following statement on our fire-power in the European theater:

"We and the British are building up on and over Europe a fire-power four times greater than the Germans. That includes everything—small arms fire, grenades, mortars, artillery, airplane bombs and rockets. That means that for every bomb, shell or bullet thrown at us by the Germans, we will give them four. I am speaking in terms of

ammunition, not in numbers of men.

"The importance of this fact cannot be overestimated. As every soldier knows, it is fire-power that wins wars. Fire-power is the killing end of the business.

"Our fire-power superiority brings encouragement to our troops. Nothing is so heartening to soldiers as to be backed up by superior artillery fire and by superior air cover. And nothing will be as disheartening to the Germans as to see themselves so heavily over-matched in fire-power on the field of battle.

"That we have this overwhelming fire-power is a tribute to American industry, both management and labor. The war production record has been good, and we have a right to count on our requirements being met for the future. We will continue to give our troops these enormous quantities of metal and explosives to throw at our enemies, both on the continent and in the Pacific."

AAF Gunnery Officers Needed

To provide the Army Air Forces with competent staff gunnery officers, whose responsibility will be to maintain proficiency among aerial gunners, a limited number of commissioned officers of the AUS on duty with the AAF in the continental United States will receive a new course for flexible gunnery officers.

Graduates of the course, at the AAF Instructors School (Flexible Gunnery), Laredo, Texas, will receive the aeronautical rating of Aircraft Observer—Flexible Gunner, under provision of AAF Regulation 50-7 as revised, and will be on flying status.

For some time the need for such officers has been recognized. Continued training and practice for the gunners in bombers is necessary to maintain efficiency and the work of gunnery officers carries on where the basic gunnery school leaves off. In addition to directing continued training the combat gunnery officer acts in liaison with both armament and operations officers and with other agencies concerned to coordinate the planning of tactical operations. He also must keep a running analysis of gunnery performance by examinations

and check rides. Thoroughly to understand gunnery problems he must from time to time serve as a gunner on missions.

The table of organization of Air Force Bombardment units has been changed to provide a flexible gunnery officer in place of the assistant operations officer pilot with the following grades:

Squadron — captain; Group — major; Wing — lieutenant colonel; division — lieutenant colonel; Command Headquarters — colonel.

The gunnery officers course is of six weeks' duration and is divided into eight phases: Aerial gunnery review, training principles and practices, maintenance of gunnery equipment, tactics and the tactical employment of armament, operational procedures, administration, factors influencing morale and care and maintenance of the gunner.

Applicants must be commissioned officers between the ages of 23 and 35, inclusive, and must meet the physical standards prescribed in AR 40-110 and additional physical requirements as well. Applicants will be examined by Flight Surgeons or Aviation Medical Examiners.

Application blanks for the training may be obtained from the AC/AS, Personnel, Military Personnel Division, Aviation Cadet Branch, Washington, D. C., together with the authorization to take WD, AGO, Form No. 64 physical examination, with modifications, and the Flexible Gunnery Officers Selection Test.

"Double-Time" Bill Vetoed

On the ground that enactment of the Act "would extend a privilege whose grant has long since been discontinued and would be grossly discriminatory in its practical effect," the President vetoed H. R. 1675, the bill that provided that retired warrant officers and enlisted men serving outside the continental limits of the United States between 1898 and 1912 should have that service counted as double-time for retired pay purposes. The object of the legislation was to grant such personnel the present maximum pay for their retired grade.

The President stated: "The Act is grossly discriminatory in that it establishes a preferred class to receive its benefits. In determining such class, the Act singles out classes within classes for preference.

"The practical effect of the Act is to increase the retired pay of a limited class of enlisted men by utilization of a statutory classification established for a different purpose. Also the Act proposes to include in the increase of retired pay, an entirely new class, namely, warrant officers.

"The inclusion of warrant officers in the Act is believed ineffectual, inasmuch as warrant officers are retired under other provisions of law (34 USC 383), and the double time for retirement would not have been computed in counting their service."

In the Army, maintenance of equipment is primarily a matter of life and death. If a hunter's gun misfires, he can try his luck another day—if a soldier's rifle fails, his hunting days may be over.

Guards, Reserves State Policy

Civilian components of the Army of the United States should at all times have a "positive voice" in determination of military policies affecting them or affecting the nation's overall military establishment, the Board of Trustees of the Reserve Officers' Association of the United States and the Executive Council of the National Guard Association declared in a joint statement made public this week.

The statement was adopted at a combined meeting of the groups held in Washington on 2 June. The National Guard Association and the Adjutants General Association meeting in combined session in Baltimore the month before had adopted a similar policy. (ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 6 May issue.)

The ROA and the NGA declared in their statement that any post-war military establishment should preserve the civilian components as set up by the National Defense Act of 1916, and that any system of universal military training should be integrated with such civilian components. The groups pledged mutual assistance in obtaining their objectives.

The five-point declaration of the Reserve and National Guard officers groups stated:

1. That the armed forces of the Nation should at all times be of sufficient strength and sufficiently trained and equipped to discharge the missions which may lawfully be assigned them by the Federal Government, acting under the Constitution and consistent with the Nation's security. Economy in the organization and maintenance of the armed forces should be a constant consideration of the Congress, of the War Department and of the several components of the Army, and should be based upon the sound proposition that the citizen-soldier must be the major dependence of the Country in time of emergency;

2. . . . "National Defense Act," providing for an Army of the United States consisting of the Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States, the National Guard of the several States while in the active service of the United States, the Officers Reserve Corps, the Organized Reserves, and the Enlisted Reserve Corps, is sound in principle, that any proposed post-war military establishment should conform thereto, and that any system of universal military training shall be integrated therewith;

3. That the civilian components shall be organized, equipped and trained in the same manner as the Regular Army is organized, equipped and trained; that, as provided in Section 5 of the National Defense Act, there shall be no limitation upon the type of organization allotted to the civilian components; that there shall be no discrimination against the personnel of the civilian components in the attainment of commissions or advancement in rank;

4. That the civilian components of the Army of the United States shall at all times have a positive voice in the determination of those policies affecting them as well as those which affect the overall military policy of the United States;

5. Recognizing that in these matters and all other matters pertaining to the Defense System of the United States, the interest and responsibilities of the civilian components are identical, and desiring to recognize such community of interests and to accept the responsibilities involved, and especially while our members are serving the armed land forces of the United States, do hereby declare and pledge our united and untiring efforts in connection with the foregoing matters, and to collaborate with each other, with the other Reserve Elements of the Armed Forces of the United States and with the Congress and those patriotic and civic organizations concerned.

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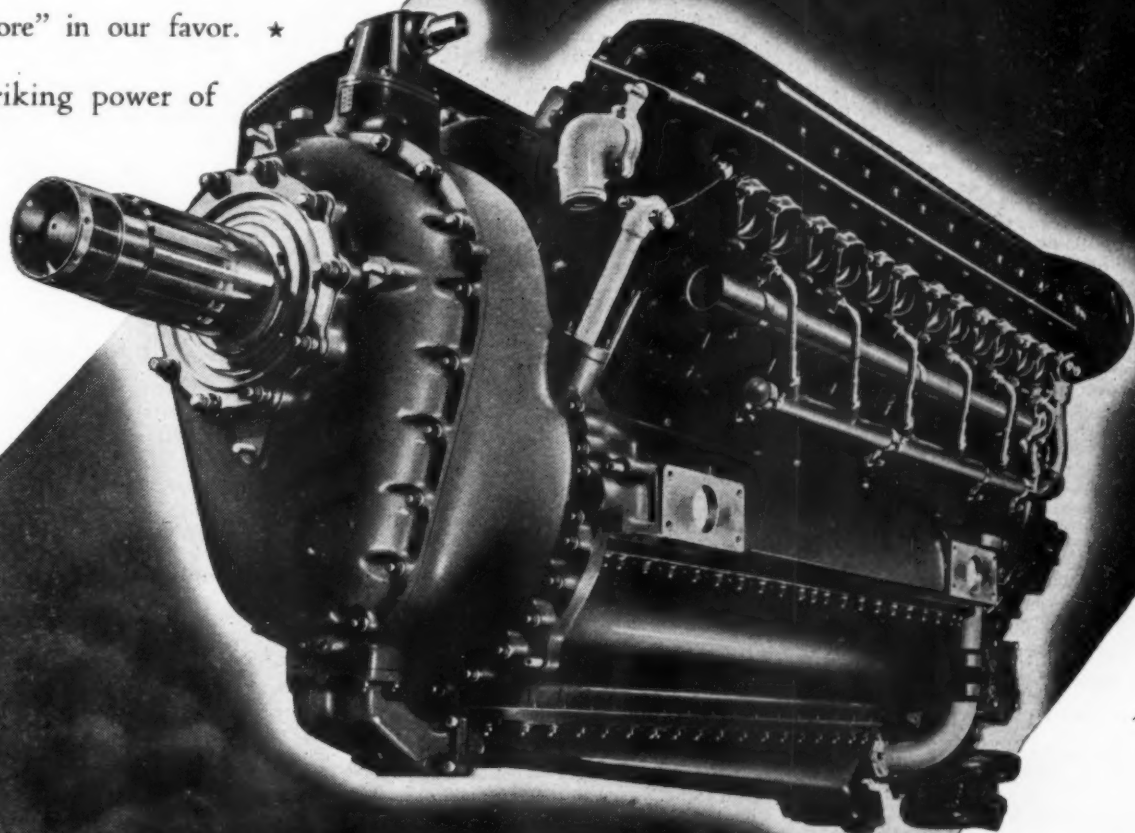
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Classify Naval Pilots

The Navy has prescribed the following policy for classifying pilots of naval aircraft, in service groups.

Group I includes pilots under 40 years of age—unlimited.

Group II includes pilots 40 to 50 years of age, or younger pilots who, for other reasons, are not qualified for unrestricted flying in Service Group 1. They will not be assigned to VF, VB or VT squadrons.

Group III include pilots over 50 years of age. These pilots will normally be expected to perform flights in executive or broad command status. Solo flying will be performed in such basic types of naval aircraft as may be prescribed, depending on their physical and service qualifications.

Pilots of younger age groups who for physical or other reasons are not qualified for unrestricted flying in their service group, but who are physically and otherwise qualified for flying in Service Group III, may be so employed when sufficiently justified by other considerations. Normally the assignment of pilots below the rank of captain to Service Group III shall be restricted, and shall be limited to individuals recovering from illness or injury or to individuals not physically qualified for other service groups.

Naval Aviators Have Destroyed More Than 6,259 Jap Planes

Naval aviators have shot 5,521 Japanese warplanes out of the air since Pearl Harbor, while losing 1,260 planes in aerial combat. At least 65 per cent of the U. S. Navy airmen shot down have been rescued, the Navy Department stated this week.

In addition to the 5,521 Jap aircraft destroyed in the air, Naval Aviators have, in 1944 alone, destroyed at least 738 Jap planes on the ground. Only 17 Navy planes were lost in this way during the same period.

This 43 to 1 ratio in ground destruction partially explains the drop in ratio of U. S. air victories in the last three months from 4.7 to 1 to 4.4 to 1, according to Rear Adm. A. W. Radford, USN, Acting Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Air). He explained that the accumulation of Naval strength in the Pacific, plus increasing effectiveness of Navy aerial reconnaissance, has made it possible for carrier task forces to surprise the

U. S. NAVY & MARINE CORPS

Sea Service Casualties

Casualties in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard announced from 1 to 8 July, 1944, include the following:

DEAD

OFFICER PERSONNEL

U. S. Navy
Lt. (jg) R. L. Hiltbert
Comdr. R. Johnson
*Lt. W. T. Sisson

U. S. Naval Reserve
Ens. W. N. Kyle, jr.
*Lt. Comdr. C. H. Lawler
Lt. (jg) G. E. Wade
Lt. (jg) A. L. Hagerty
Lt. H. De Vries

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
*2nd Lt. R. J. Meile
*1st Lt. George Vogel
1st Lt. J. N. Glenn
2nd Lt. L. W. Pingree

ENLISTED PERSONNEL

U. S. Navy
MM3c J. F. Hough
Sig1c J. H. Dewing
Stc R. J. Parks
MM1c B. J. Petersen
Stc J. L. Robie
Stc J. R. Landy
CTM R. C. Adams
CMM C. E. Brewer
AVM1c J. T. Adams, jr.
ACMM H. P. Booth
GM1c J. C. Thompson
EM3c J. F. Mousseau
PM2c E. P. Verdon
TM3c J. M. Depew
S2c Paul L. Mishoe

U. S. Naval Reserve
S2c B. M. Head
*F1c R. C. DeCraemer
F1c S. J. De Gullmi
Stc C. A. Mihelcic
Cox. W. J. Anderson
Bts.M2c F. S. Russo
TM3c J. W. Rowman
MM3c M. J. Drake
S2c J. B. Sullivan
MM1c W. R. Smith
S2c J. G. Holland
TM3c K. E. Young
S2c T. W. Bowmer
Stc F. F. La Corte
SC1c W. L. Davis
SC2c R. J. Aubin
Stc General Jackson
Stc H. E. Just
S2c H. D. Lacy
AMM2c S. Z. Kochanek
ARM3c A. L. Gelski
MM1c E. J. Kozlik
Cox. J. C. Guili
AMM2c J. F. Andrale
GM1c L. I. Weckman
Stc R. V. Price
S2c M. C. McGarry
AMM2c P. D. Kramer
AMM3c W. S. Reilly
BM2c A. E. Hudson
AMM2c B. A. Davis
EM3c J. J. Gatins
S2c E. J. Greenfield
Sig3c J. M. Guirdy
MMM1c L. F. Roos
Stc W. Flore
EM1c E. S. Klopotic
WT3c N. P. Mitchell
F1c A. Gordon
SM1c L. G. Beal
AMM2c J. R. Young
Stc M. A. Krull
Quar2c T. R. Thompson
Stc W. P. Iee
Cox. L. G. Garcia
SC2c R. C. Stout, jr.
Stc R. C. Stout, jr.
Stc L. Buff
Stc T. C. Moran
SM2c L. J. Stephens
TM3c W. R. Underwood, jr.
MMM2c L. J. Solenberg
S2c D. C. Gearhardt
Cox. J. A. Doherty

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
Sgt. E. S. Lenker
Pfc. M. J. D'Agostino
Sgt. H. L. Reising
Cpl. W. B. Juliot
Ens. K. W. Hastings
Ens. Rodney A. Potolichio
Ens. J. T. Roberts
Ens. J. A. McGinnis
Ens. J. O. Ponder
Lt. C. V. Ross
Lt. E. F. Witte
Ens. J. J. Killea
Lt. Lee C. Bates
Ens. M. U. Pitt, jr.
Lt. (jg) N. A. Gordon
Lt. (jg) R. B. Wood, jr.

WOUNDED

U. S. Navy
Lt. Comdr. E. A. Mitchell, jr.
Ens. Robert L. Cheeseman
Lt. (jg) J. W. Nichols, jr.
Lt. (jg) J. W. McClellan
Lt. (jg) S. R. Williams
Lt. (jg) J. Green, jr.
Ens. Thomas J. Pennergrast
Ens. Lewis Lincoln Sheerar
U. S. Naval Reserve
Ens. K. W. Hastings
Ens. Rodney A. Potolichio
Ens. J. T. Roberts
Ens. J. A. McGinnis
Ens. J. O. Ponder
Lt. C. V. Ross
Lt. E. F. Witte
Ens. J. J. Killea
Lt. Lee C. Bates
Ens. M. U. Pitt, jr.
Lt. (jg) N. A. Gordon
Lt. (jg) R. B. Wood, jr.

Japanese and destroy their aircraft before they can become airborne to fight.

"As a result," Admiral Radford said, "fewer Jap planes are available for us to shoot down. In addition, the Jap pilot is becoming less and less anxious to close with our pilots. So the air ratio of victories has dropped slightly. This is more than compensated, however, by the 43 to 1 ground ratio. We don't care where they are when we destroy them."

Compilation of statistics in ground destruction of planes for 1942 and 1943 is being completed, but that phase of the aerial war during that period was relatively unimportant.

Combining the available figures not including ground losses of 1942 and 1943, the Navy enjoys a 4.8 to 1 advantage over Japan in the air war, having shot out of the air and destroyed on the ground a total of 6,259 planes, as against 1,277 planes lost. These figures for destruction of Jap planes do not include losses inflicted by antiaircraft fire. They cover the period 7 Dec. 1941, through 23 June 1944. The figures for the period 1 May through 23 June 1944 are not final.

One reason for the increased air losses of Navy planes in 1944 over 1942 and 1943 is the loss of planes in the incessant bombing raids on Jap holdings, such as the Kuriles, Truk and the Marshalls, where aerial opposition is rarely encountered any more, but where heavy antiaircraft exacts a toll—a very small toll in relation to the frequency and intensity of the bombing raids carried out.

The record of air losses by years follows:

Year	Japs	Navy	Ratio
1942	1134	384	3-1
1943	2212	351	6.3-1
1944	2175	525	4-1
Total	5521	1260	4.4-1
1944†	738	17	43-1

Grand Total 6259 1277 4.8-1
*Including December 1941.
† Ground.

Tests for Enlisted Personnel

Since approved tests are now available for all purposes in testing enlisted personnel of the Navy, commanders of all ships and stations have been instructed by the Navy Department not to use classification tests not authorized by the Bureau of Personnel. The scoring system approved for these naval tests make possible uniform interpretation of test scores and more accurate classification of enlisted personnel. These tests will be used by the Navy in selecting enlisted personnel for training and other classification purposes. These tests include spelling, clerical skills, arithmetic reasoning, reading ability and mechanical aptitude.



HEALTH PROTECTION

of the armed services demands constant vigilance of Commanding Officers and Medical Corps. At camps, canteens, mobile units... with troops on land and sea, Dixie Cups are helping safeguard the Health of the men in uniform.



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Lt. (jg) M. E. Calligan
Lt. (jg) H. E. Brooks
Ens. S. C. Middleton
Lt. (jg) W. L. Asper
Ens. E. W. Hyman
Lt. (jg) H. V. Barrett
Lt. (jg) R. A. Hall
Ens. S. Grundfast
Lt. S. Finkelstein
Lt. U. L. Kokenge
Lt. (jg) William E. Fitzpatrick, jr.
Lt. (jg) Edwin S. Griffith
Lt. (jg) Bedford F. Boylston
Ens. William D. Cunningham
Lt. N. M. McClung
Lt. (jg) Leonard M. Stern, jr.
Lt. (jg) Raymond A. Magnuson
Lt. (jg) Joseph L. E. Cheetham, jr.
Ens. Hubert H. Huff
Ens. John R. Bucholz
Lt. Comdr. Charles F. Southward
Ens. Cletus A. Raterman
Lt. Comdr. George R. Crane
Lt. (jg) Sidney W. Brinker
Ens. George Slager
Ens. Samuel H. Bryan, jr.
Ens. Woodrow W. Massad
Lt. (jg) Howard J. Engquist
Lt. (jg) J. A. Baxter
Ens. C. C. Norbeck
Ens. W. H. N. Shure
Ens. C. E. Williams
Ens. G. M. Welch
Lt. (jg) C. L. Palmer
Lt. (jg) M. C. King, jr.
Ens. R. J. Dixon
Ens. J. H. Hart
Ens. W. R. Ellison
Ens. Samuel Edward Molter, jr.
Ens. J. W. Voigt
Ens. D. D. Carroll
Lt. A. R. Bernhard
Ens. G. Wills, III

U. S. Coast Guard
Ens. Richard Conrad
Lt. (jg) Z. L. Feider

MISSING

U. S. Navy
Ens. E. A. Patterson

U. S. Naval Reserve
Lt. R. P. Bone
Lt. (jg) N. K. Bensman
Ens. V. R. McElmurry
Lt. (jg) H. B. Duff, jr.
Ens. W. E. Batchelor
Ens. R. W. Stevens
Lt. Alvin Staab
Lt. (jg) J. E. Brasell, jr.
Ens. J. I. Porter, jr.
Ens. W. E. Joneson
Ens. F. E. Boyer

U. S. Marine Corps Reserve
1st Lt. M. F. Alford, jr.
Capt. C. V. Berdel
2nd Lt. J. C. Perkins, jr.

* Previously reported missing.

Naval Officer Retirements

Heading the list of retirements of naval officers which became effective 1 July was Vice Adm. William S. Pye, President of the Naval War College, who reached age 64 during the month.

Two other officers, Capt. Fred W. Holt (SC) USN, and Capt. James F. Katz (SC) USN, also retired for age on 1 July.

Those retired for physical disability—Reserve Officers indicated by asterisks—were:

*Lt. Comdr. W. S. Baker
Lt. Comdr. F. U. Weir
Lt. Comdr. H. S. Westlin
*Lt. E. J. Ashton
*Lt. E. F. Dacey
*Lt. D. B. Haynie
*Lt. R. A. Kella
*Lt. Constantine Paps
Lt. J. C. Pennell
*Lt. (jg) R. B. Hankins
*Lt. (jg) R. S. Harrison
*Lt. (jg) B. R. Miller
*Lt. (jg) T. W. Swift
*Ens. A. H. Allen
*Ens. A. C. Grosse
*Ens. M. E. Guerlin
*Ens. B. J. Martin
*Ens. R. G. Paschall
*Ens. E. W. Pietrusza
*Ens. Raphael Vogel
*Ens. C. W. Whitehead
C. Mach. A. E. Bearegard
Elec. Scott Donaldson
Mach. R. L. Kitchen
Capt. F. T. Watrous (SC)
*Comdr. A. J. Bertram, MC-V(S)
*Comdr. W. F. Kahle, MC-V(S)
Comdr. T. L. Sampson (DC)
*Lt. Comdr. J. F. Brown, MC-V(S)
*Lt. Comdr. R. A. Gillette, SC-V(S)
*Lt. Comdr. M. A. Hopkins, MC-V(S)
*Lt. Comdr. J. J. McFarland, SC-V(S)
*Lt. Comdr. E. H. Major, MC-V(S)
*Lt. R. D. Acker, SC-V(G)
*Lt. J. M. Brand, MC-V(G)
*Lt. R. W. Smith, MC-V(G)
Lt. E. H. Van Patten, jr., (SC)
*Lt. (jg) H. P. Flynn, CEC-V(S)
*Carp. L. V. Baskett, CEC-V(S)
*Carp. J. B. Courtney, CEC-V(S)

Dependents Abroad

Dependents of military personnel will not be permitted to proceed from the United States to theaters, bases, or commands outside the continental United States except when they are bona fide members of the Army Nurse Corps, women's Army Corps, American Red Cross, or United Service Organization, which must be upon specific request of a theatre or base commander for their employment in a capacity necessary to the war effort.

Such assignment, in the event these dependents are located near a blood relative, will not be allowed to effect an advantage or disadvantage in the assignment or duty of either person. It will not be allowed to preclude the privileges normally allowed to such persons.

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Inquiries Invited

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Kardex Stock Record in
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Dayton, Ohio.*

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ping. Their operation is easily and quickly mastered by inexperienced personnel.

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JOHN CALLAN O'LAUGHLIN,
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LEROY WHITMAN,
Editor

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"Established in obedience to an insistent demand for an official organ for members of the American Defense and those concerned with it, The Army and Navy Journal will be published in the interest of no party; it will be controlled by no clique. Its independence will be absolute. Its interest will be directed solely to the inculcation of sound military ideas and to the elevation of the public service in all its departments."—From Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Army and Navy Journal, published August 29, 1893.

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SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1944

"The smashing blows the American troops are dealing the Axis from Italy to the Southwest Pacific are the fruits of the biggest military supply operation of all time. Our supply lines extend over 56,000 miles. It is on their continued uninterrupted maintenance that our field commanders depend."

—MAJ. GEN. E. B. GREGORY.

OUR PRIORITY LIST

1. Victory.
2. Assurance now that personnel and equipment for our land, sea, and air forces will be maintained after the present war at such strength as the responsible heads of those Services determine necessary to assure this nation against future aggressors.
3. Protection of Service personnel, active and retired, against undue reductions in their pay through imposition of the Victory tax and income taxes.
4. Institution of studies looking toward the protection and development of just post-war systems of promotion for personnel of the permanent establishments.
5. Strengthening of the post war status of the National Guard and Reserves to assure their efficiency and permanency with continuance of full training facilities after the war.
6. Upward revision of pension scales to assure Service widows a living income.
7. Compensation for service personnel who use privately owned automobiles on government business.

BACK of the urgent demands of the High Command of the Army and Navy for stimulated munitions production is the definite purpose to destroy our enemies within the shortest possible time. Under no circumstances is it proposed to permit the war on any front to fall into one of attrition. To do so would fit in with the hope of the German and Japanese General Staffs, which, faced with more powerful forces on the offensive, are seeking to produce a stale-mate through trench warfare. Such a situation would mean prolongation of the war, a loss of life and injury beyond present estimate, and burdens upon the United Nations no less than upon our enemies, that would seriously hamper all peoples in the future. Therefore, heavy as our casualties and those of our Allies will be during the coming months, it is essential that we should press the war with the utmost vigor everywhere. Hence the landing on the Cherbourg Peninsula, which happily was less costly than expected, the continuing advance in Italy, the determination with which we are exterminating the Japanese garrison on Saipan, the celerity with which General MacArthur is moving toward the Philippines, the persistency with which we are air raiding Hitler's Europe and the risks our Fleets, particularly in the Far Eastern Pacific constantly are seeking in order to force the Japanese Fleet to fight. Hence also the casualties which Britain's attacking Armies are suffering and those the Red Armies are accepting. In short, we and our Allies are moving on the sound principle of throwing all our forces into action in order to compel our enemies to yield. At this time we have nearly 4,000,000 men over-seas and more are going. This enables the wise replacement system we are pursuing by which every twenty-four hours divisions are brought back to full strength with men schooled in the training system established in this country. Besides avoiding undue fatigue the effect of this policy upon morale is necessarily excellent. It is a policy the Allies are able to observe far more effectively than the Germans, for instance, whose manpower, scattered over such a huge area, cannot be as easily replaced. With fresh troops constantly available, the plan of advance and yet again advance will prevent the establishment of such a front in Europe as was the case during World War I, and will make the war one of movement which will bring surrender more quickly, and avert the terrific casualties which years of conflict would produce.

JUSTLY due is the extra pay which Congress has granted for hazardous service. But the measures enacted have the fault of discrimination which balanced pay scales always have sought to avoid. Apparently the War Department is seeking to minimize this fault as much as possible by making eligible for the combat badge and accompanying extra pay for Infantrymen, members of combat Engineer units, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, and Tank and anti-tank units. Sailors and Marines are not to share in this additional compensation because the Navy Department holds the Navy has no problem comparable to that of the Army, and the Commandant of the Marine Corps refused to make any distinction between its Infantry and other Arms and Services. At present under the laws enacted, there are four special Services which are recognized as entitled to extra pay. They are the officers and men who in Submarines have been doing such superb work under the most dangerous conditions and have imposed an exhausting toll particularly upon Japanese shipping. The fact that we have lost 24 submarines is an indication of the peril they undergo. There are the air crews of the Army and most members of the air crews of the Navy, the danger of whose activities it is impossible to magnify. Now there are the gallant glider-borne troops, and the Combat Badge bill for the slugging Infantrymen. An admirable proposal emanating from the Marine Corps would have granted extra pay to all those acquitting themselves creditably in combat. The fact of the matter is that the base pay of the Services is inadequate, and that Congress by piece-meal has been endeavoring to correct it, doing so on the principle of hazard. Properly the War Department is endeavoring to expand the Combat Badge law to include other arms and Services than Infantry. But it and the other Departments concerned should go further. The existing Interdepartmental Personnel Board should have ready for Congress when it reconvenes a draft of a measure which will adjust all pay schedules, and give general recognition for hazard. In that way discrimination and injustice will be averted, and morale will be benefited.

Service Humor

How He Does It
Explaining to his civilian friends his role in the artillery, a dusky soldier said: "Ah opens de big gun, puts in a big shell, close de gun, pulls de trigger, steps back and says: 'Mistah Hitler, recount yo' army!'"

—Diamond Dust.

It's A Small World
Kwajalein Atoll (CNS)—Marines were in the process of mopping up here when out of a dugout ran a Jap yelling: "Don't shoot. I've got a brother in Brooklyn."

—AA Barrage.

Subtle Definition
"A first sergeant," defined the trainee. "is a source of information who is glad to give you all the details."

—Camp Sibert News.

Little Willie put his baby brother in the ice box. When his mother found the little darling there, he'd become a frigid heir.

—Patterson Field Postings.

Welcomed Refusal
Sgt.—"Can I have a pass to go shopping with my wife this afternoon?"
Capt.—"No."
Sgt.—"Thank you, sir."

—Command Post.

Even the invasion had to go through channels.

The New Army
Camp Stewart, Ga. — A swanky new roadhouse recently opened here, featuring a sign: "For Civilians and Officers Only."

GIs muttered in their beers. But they found out the sign meant what it said.

Next week a new sign, twice the size of the old one, appeared over the bistro. This one read: "Civilians and Officers Positively Not Admitted." Civilians and officers found this sign also meant what it said.

A private — son of a millionaire — had bought the place, lock, stock and barrel.

—Stars and Stripes.

The skin men love to touch is the skin women love to retouch.

Real Playing
Heard amidst the rattle of the galloping dominoes: "Shoot the dollar! Fade me! Somebody fade me fast!"
"Fade you? Boy, considah yo'self bleached!"

—Replacement Center Recorder.

The One For Her
They were dancing at the Service Club. He held her tightly, his eyes closed, and danced as though floating on a cloud. Then the music stopped. "Let's go out on the porch," he said.

Outside he took her in his arms and whispered in her shell-like ear, "Darling, I love you so. Say you love me, too. I may not be rich like Sergeant Brown. I may not have a car like Sergeant Brown or spend money like he does, but I love you so much I'd do anything in the world for you."

Two soft, white arms reached round his neck, and two ruby lips whispered in his ear, "Darling, introduce me to Sergeant Brown."

—Camp Gordon Amphibian.

ASK THE JOURNAL

Please send return postage for direct reply.

C. J.—From the brief statement in your letter you would appear to come under the provisions of WD Circular No. 206, entitling you to reinstatement in the inactive reserve. You are advised to make application to the Adjutant General for such reinstatement.

G. F. B.—Retired officers of World War I and II with service connected disabilities do not come under the provisions of H. R. 3356 which increased pensions, not retired pay or retirement pay.

A. J. P.—The War Department is not permitting at this time, direct commission of enlisted men or warrant officers. AR 605-10 sets up the mechanics for such commissions when procurement objectives are set up, but present policy is to save the administrative billets for officers returned from combat zones.

P. A. R.—The Army is not accepting enlisted men as accountants and auditors on contract termination work. The invitation of some months ago, widely misinterpreted, was for civilians.

A. E. C.—If you are retired for disability as an AUS officer you will not count your prior enlisted service for pay purposes. Officers count prior enlisted service for pay under a wartime act only, and may not count such service in computing retired or retirement pay. Instead of receiving 75 per cent of your present base and longevity pay of \$2,880, you would receive 75 per cent of \$2,000, or \$1,500 a year.

J. B.—The bill to which you refer, providing that enlisted men may count certain types of Reserve service, has passed both Houses, as you state, but has not been signed by the President. The House has yet to take action on the Senate amendments so the final form of the bill is not yet certain.

M. J.—Army enlisted men are not eligible for discharge when they reach age 38. The Army did permit men who had reached age 38 before 28 Feb. 1943 and who applied before 1 July 1943 to be released.

In The Journal

One Year Ago

Enemy airfields in Sicily were attacked by bombers of the Northwest African Air Force on the night of 7-8 July. These attacks were maintained yesterday by forces of heavy and medium bombers. Many bombs were seen to burst in dispersal areas and on runways.

10 Years Ago

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Halstead Dorey were honored at a dinner and theater party given Sunday evening by Lt. Col. and Mrs. Virgil L. Peterson at Schofield Barracks.

25 Years Ago

Capt. and Mrs. Middleton S. Elliott, (MC), USN, and two daughters have recently arrived in New York. Capt. Elliott, who has been in command of the naval hospital, Canacao, P. I., has been ordered to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

50 Years Ago

Lt. Harold P. Howard, 6th U. S. Cav., was expected to leave Fort Washakie, Wyo., this week for Minnesota, to spend July, August and September on leave visiting friends.

80 Years Ago

The ships of the Naval Academy are cruising along the coast of Long Island. Persons desirous of falling in with any of them can do so by going to Greenvale, or can communicate by addressing letters to that place.

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 Capt. F
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 S.Sgt.

KILL

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 2d Lt.
 1st Lt.

S.Sgt.
 S.Sgt.
 S.Sgt.

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Army Casualties and Prisoners

The War Department this week announced the names of 1,528 officers and enlisted men killed in action, 2,276 wounded in action and 1,353 who are held as prisoners of war. Of these last, 1,272 are interned by Germany and 83 by Rumania.

The officers and upper three grades of enlisted personnel listed as killed are as follows:

KILLED IN ASIATIC AREA

Officer Personnel
1st Lt. L. G. Shepard 2d Lt. L. J. Bilon
Capt. W. A. Lathin 2d Lt. D. J. O'Connor
Maj. F. G. Hodges 2d Lt. S. A. Szece-
panik
2d Lt. D. M. Nichols Capt. G. Williams, Jr.
1st Lt. D. J. Hogan 2d Lt. W. R. Smith
2d Lt. P. C. Willinger Maj. J. B. Keller
1st Lt. P. P. Toler 2d Lt. J. T. Schmidt
2d Lt. D. M. Nichols 2d Lt. J. T. Schmidt
Capt. F. C. Smiley, Jr. 1st Lt. V. D. Smith
2d Lt. A. S. Zinestein 2d Lt. V. D. Smith

Enlisted Personnel
T.Sgt. A. R. Kerlin S.Sgt. J. A. Ayoub
S.Sgt. C. O. Patterson S.Sgt. H. A. Moilan
S.Sgt. D. C. Matlock T.Sgt. R. A. Butter-
worth
S.Sgt. T. R. Munt-
zinger S.Sgt. F. G. Miller
S.Sgt. S. A. Penkul T.Sgt. I. H. Pelkey

KILLED IN CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel
2d Lt. L. J. Degener FO J. A. Dambra
2d Lt. K. G. Russell 1st Lt. J. Houchins
1st Lt. J. G. Webb

Enlisted Personnel
S.Sgt. C. M. Saffir T.Sgt. H. J. Hursh
S.Sgt. G. L. Lanning T.Sgt. L. H. Pollard
S.Sgt. R. F. Scott S.Sgt. W. R. Leese

KILLED IN EUROPEAN AREA

Officer Personnel
2d Lt. S. E. White 2d Lt. N. Wolff
2d Lt. H. E. Buck 2d Lt. W. Robinson,
III
2d Lt. E. T. Carmen 2d Lt. T. H. Parker
2d Lt. C. E. Huston 2d Lt. J. J. Caulfield
2d Lt. N. D. Lannin 2d Lt. G. W. Horna-
day
1st Lt. H. B. Holt 1st Lt. G. A. Duncan
2d Lt. B. E. James 1st Lt. J. R. Lavin
2d Lt. J. M. Kelly 1st Lt. G. W. Johnson
Maj. G. L. Arth 2d Lt. D. R. Gipple
2d Lt. R. F. Schroeder 2d Lt. J. F. Holdren
2d Lt. E. G. Spray
Capt. R. D. Dunbar
2d Lt. K. G. Harrington
1st Lt. P. E. Crowe
1st Lt. N. N. Nelson
2d Lt. T. G. Cassidy
2d Lt. S. H. Farr
2d Lt. R. L. Wolff, Jr.
2d Lt. D. P. Collins
1st Lt. C. G. Noblitt
1st Lt. W. O. Hall
2d Lt. R. E. Tennant
2d Lt. K. C. Barton
2d Lt. T. P. Leslie
2d Lt. L. P. Monte-
nich

2d Lt. R. A. Russett
1st Lt. J. E. Wiggins
2d Lt. W. J. Conine,
Jr.
2d Lt. W. J. R. Fuqua
2d Lt. R. B. Holman
1st Lt. W. A. Maran-
gello
2d Lt. E. W. Quince
2d Lt. R. W. Hanson
1st Lt. N. W. Cruger
2d Lt. E. F. Goethe
2d Lt. E. F. McKee
2d Lt. J. Pearl
2d Lt. G. B. Ross
1st Lt. F. Rubin
1st Lt. R. F. McGill
1st Lt. J. M. Stroup
1st Lt. I. M. Lerman
2d Lt. L. H. Smith
2d Lt. M. E. Guisewite
2d Lt. N. Sturgeon
2d Lt. A. W. Witmyer
Capt. J. L. Hollings-
worth, Jr.
1st Lt. H. L. Roden-
heaver
Maj. A. L. Chilton
2d Lt. R. McKay
2d Lt. W. W. Seitz
2d Lt. G. C. Hale
2d Lt. J. S. Hamilton
1st Lt. L. P. Hobbs
1st Lt. J. W. Hull
Capt. H. A. Sturwalt
1st Lt. F. E. Susank

Enlisted Personnel
T.Sgt. F. L. Carlow
S.Sgt. G. B. Evans, Jr.
S.Sgt. J. Fajardo
S.Sgt. J. D. Mackenzie
S.Sgt. B. D. Fox
S.Sgt. C. A. Leonard,
Jr.
S.Sgt. R. A. Andrews
S.Sgt. F. Savage
S.Sgt. D. B. O'Neill
S.Sgt. W. H. Minton
S.Sgt. C. J. Labbee
S.Sgt. T. E. Wilson
S.Sgt. E. H. Sullivan
T.Sgt. G. W. Fiebel-
korn
S.Sgt. E. Friesorger
S.Sgt. M. T. Halsted
S.Sgt. R. K. MacLean
T.Sgt. C. L. Betterton
S.Sgt. W. Mallette
T.Sgt. L. K. Merrill
S.Sgt. F. T. Lopez
S.Sgt. W. O. Schels
S.Sgt. J. E. Bradford
S.Sgt. F. T. Giordano
S.Sgt. I. R. Lee
S.Sgt. E. A. Litman
S.Sgt. R. J. Mullins
S.Sgt. R. A. Torkel-
son
S.Sgt. R. E. Arnold
S.Sgt. H. R. McGlynn

OFFICIAL ORDERS

(Publication suspended for duration of War)

T.Sgt. R. K. Foster
T.Sgt. F. H. Homnick
S.Sgt. W. A. Mc-
Knight
S.Sgt. J. T. Schom-
burger
S.Sgt. G. W. Iorgov
S.Sgt. J. J. McDonald
T.Sgt. R. T. Wede-
meyer
T.Sgt. C. Zubov
M.Sgt. E. J. Nimeth
S.Sgt. R. J. Schupp
S.Sgt. J. J. Pavia
S.Sgt. S. W. Scott
S.Sgt. H. Bernstein
S.Sgt. M. D. Orcutt
S.Sgt. W. P. Meader,
Jr.
S.Sgt. W. E. Her-
menau
S.Sgt. C. E. Williams
T.Sgt. J. M. Finnie
T.Sgt. W. O. Olson
T.Sgt. F. R. Lutz
T.Sgt. E. E. Roberts
S.Sgt. E. F. Ambrose
T.Sgt. J. D. Dicicco
S.Sgt. R. R. Marx
S.Sgt. H. L. Tamboer
S.Sgt. P. A. Tracey
T.Sgt. P. J. Del Torto
S.Sgt. J. H. McCul-
lough, Jr.
S.Sgt. J. T. Irving,
Jr.
S.Sgt. D. L. Baker
T.Sgt. L. J. Hoderlein
S.Sgt. H. L. Sheatzley
S.Sgt. J. R. Trivison
T.Sgt. L. D. Wells
S.Sgt. M. O. Moore
S.Sgt. J. D. Reed
T.Sgt. R. E. Swanson
T.Sgt. J. G. French
S.Sgt. E. G. McCombie
S.Sgt. J. T. Arm-
strong
S.Sgt. W. W. Alex-
ander
S.Sgt. B. E. Hill
S.Sgt. N. R. Stone
S.Sgt. M. I. Overstreet
S.Sgt. J. L. Tasker
T.Sgt. F. G. Bleyen-
berg
S.Sgt. D. M. Dustman
S.Sgt. D. R. Semler

KILLED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA

Officer Personnel
2d Lt. D. Carter
1st Lt. H. M. Fuller,
Jr.
Capt. S. E. Larson
Capt. H. E. Ausse
1st Lt. R. D. McCar-
thy
1st Lt. G. K. Ries
2d Lt. D. L. Strieby
2d Lt. D. J. McGuire
2d Lt. W. B. Miles
1st Lt. S. K. Carson
2d Lt. E. V. Heffner
2d Lt. R. N. Lee
1st Lt. A. D. Rhodes
Capt. R. B. Conlon
Maj. G. Curtis, Jr.
1st Lt. J. R. Over-
street
2d Lt. C. B. Epps
Capt. I. T. Fraser, Jr.
Maj. G. A. Johnson
2d Lt. C. Leboy
2d Lt. M. C. Morrison
2d Lt. J. Van Zwielen
1st Lt. R. H. Moore
1st Lt. R. J. Gallagher
2d Lt. W. L. Pierce
Capt. C. M. Skalyb
1st Lt. E. H. Wilke
FO R. B. Wolkamp
1st Lt. T. A. Bowling
1st Lt. L. L. Thorn-
bury
1st Lt. H. M. Bigby
2d Lt. R. J. Gerrish
Capt. D. B. Holyoke
Maj. R. S. Janney
2d Lt. H. J. Reimers
2d Lt. H. N. Good-
speed, Jr.
1st Lt. L. L. Pappas
2d Lt. H. J. Woods
2d Lt. R. L. Goudy
Capt. C. O. Nord
1st Lt. F. M. Veatch,
Jr.
FO E. R. Wilson
Lt. Col. L. J. Deffen-
baugh
2d Lt. C. K. Dilling-
ham, Jr.
2d Lt. G. M. Felber
1st Lt. J. P. Beagle
2d Lt. K. F. Breen
1st Lt. J. R. Burns,
Jr.
Capt. R. Evans
1st Lt. B. Klang
2d Lt. C. P. Logel, Jr.
1st Lt. F. V. Lupia
Capt. S. J. Snitow
Capt. C. W. Wescott
1st Lt. P. L. Wolf
WO W. G. Worley
2d Lt. M. E. Nurn-
berger
2d Lt. J. C. Fuller, Jr.
2d Lt. C. J. Kacoor
1st Lt. G. J. Mazur
2d Lt. G. F. Noble
1st Lt. H. L. Sears
Capt. R. H. Wersch-
kul
2d Lt. J. D. White

Enlisted Personnel
S.Sgt. C. R. Brown
S.Sgt. L. R. Morten-
sen
T.Sgt. L. E. Swanson
T.Sgt. J. W. Yenne
S.Sgt. C. J. Studer
T.Sgt. C. Saito
S.Sgt. J. P. Taylor
S.Sgt. P. A. Wendell
S.Sgt. A. N. Hudson
S.Sgt. J. B. Ramirez
2d Lt. H. D. Graham,
Jr.
2d Lt. J. J. Repko
2d Lt. G. A. Slusser
1st Lt. M. H. Tilgh-
man, III
1st Lt. W. L. Bruce
2d Lt. J. D. Kneec
2d Lt. O. E. Cobb
2d Lt. C. A. Koch
2d Lt. S. M. Morse
2d Lt. R. E. Powell
2d Lt. C. W. Southern
Capt. R. C. Sorensen
2d Lt. R. P. Green-
await
2d Lt. R. M. Biting
1st Lt. W. G. Burt, Jr.
2d Lt. C. R. Bogar
2d Lt. R. E. Gale
2d Lt. H. K. Gilbert
2d Lt. J. B. Harris
2d Lt. W. T. Kasper-
vik
2d Lt. W. G. Kramer
2d Lt. J. M. Prender-
gast
2d Lt. D. P. Reint
2d Lt. G. B. Brown
Capt. F. A. Monthe
2d Lt. H. J. Reimers
1st Lt. C. A. Bearse
2d Lt. J. E. Lynn
2d Lt. C. J. McCarthy,
Jr.
2d Lt. F. P. O'Brien
2d Lt. W. Swanson
1st Lt. G. F. Walsh
2d Lt. M. Young
1st Lt. W. J. Roberts
2d Lt. G. J. Scritch-
field
2d Lt. J. W. Van
Dyke
2d Lt. H. B. Wilcox,
Jr.
1st Lt. W. L. Jackson,
Jr.
2d Lt. T. J. Thomp-
son
Lt. Col. R. E. Kendall
2d Lt. W. F. Adams
1st Lt. H. Goodman
1st Lt. H. J. Hoegner
2d Lt. J. T. McDer-
mott
2d Lt. T. Mox, Jr.
2d Lt. D. J. Schiff
Capt. R. H. White
1st Lt. C. G. Hinson
2d Lt. G. L. Ankey
2d Lt. L. A. Miller
2d Lt. D. L. Zimmer-
man
2d Lt. J. H. Brown-
back, III
1st Lt. J. J. Griesel
1st Lt. F. D. Roelkey
2d Lt. A. J. Schlave
1st Lt. A. S. Salch
1st Lt. D. R. Willey
1st Lt. H. R. Albright
1st Lt. E. G. Boney
2d Lt. R. B. Lawrence
2d Lt. G. C. Thaxton

T.Sgt. C. I. Vaught
T.Sgt. G. Sanders
T.Sgt. R. L. Miller
T.Sgt. P. J. Bashaw
S.Sgt. R. B. Wudarchi
S.Sgt. E. C. Chermak
S.Sgt. A. P. Koch
S.Sgt. K. E. Wilson
T.Sgt. D. E. King
S.Sgt. E. Waskun
S.Sgt. W. B. Williams
S.Sgt. R. J. Hermann
S.Sgt. K. J. Horner
S.Sgt. J. F. Machin
S.Sgt. E. C. Watson
S.Sgt. T. A. Cool
S.Sgt. A. L. Delmer-
ico
S.Sgt. W. R. Farrell
S.Sgt. G. J. Kirch-
gessner
T.Sgt. H. Spoon-
nogle
S.Sgt. W. W. Davis,
Jr.
S.Sgt. P. H. Jumper
S.Sgt. J. E. Thomas
S.Sgt. L. L. Gouch
S.Sgt. G. G. DeBona
S.Sgt. H. C. Kranz
T.Sgt. H. R. McKin-
sey
S.Sgt. A. A. Skubel
T.Sgt. J. L. Vaulclain
S.Sgt. W. P. Clayton
S.Sgt. R. L. Robbins
S.Sgt. M. G. Buzzell,
Jr.
T.Sgt. F. J. Taylor
T.Sgt. L. A. Chandler
S.Sgt. W. R. Snow
S.Sgt. W. R. Ivey
T.Sgt. J. J. Corey
S.Sgt. W. W. Halver-
son
S.Sgt. E. G. McCabe
T.Sgt. J. H. Paarl-
berg
S.Sgt. J. H. Stuart,
Jr.
S.Sgt. R. G. Starr
T.Sgt. G. M. Ash
T.Sgt. C. J. Taylor
S.Sgt. E. Gallant
S.Sgt. R. M. Rhoads
1st Sgt. A. G. Brodeur
S.Sgt. L. E. Lane
S.Sgt. P. F. Shea
S.Sgt. R. P. Burns
T.Sgt. R. G. Wheeler
S.Sgt. F. J. Heins
S.Sgt. T. J. Jacobson
S.Sgt. H. W. Branham
S.Sgt. T. F. Berumen
S.Sgt. K. H. Stone
S.Sgt. D. J. Alessi
1st Sgt. R. E. Gill-
land
S.Sgt. J. E. Shuler
T.Sgt. H. Hill
S.Sgt. G. Bernat
S.Sgt. H. E. Brown
T.Sgt. G. C. Cox
S.Sgt. E. V. Daquila
T.Sgt. B. M. Klein
S.Sgt. R. C. Meyers
T.Sgt. R. T. Daven-
port
S.Sgt. C. G. Gibby
S.Sgt. C. M. Keaveny
S.Sgt. D. W. Fogo
S.Sgt. B. E. Fowler
S.Sgt. G. L. Grett
T.Sgt. T. P. Hattenst
S.Sgt. T. H. Roark
S.Sgt. J. M. Cava-
naugh
T.Sgt. K. R. Dunn
S.Sgt. A. Fox
T.Sgt. J. C. Jelelic
S.Sgt. J. J. Lavery,
Jr.
S.Sgt. F. A. Marus-
zewski
T.Sgt. J. R. Orecchia
T.Sgt. M. Hosea
S.Sgt. C. J. Millard
S.Sgt. A. D. Christen-
son

KILLED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA

Officer Personnel
2d Lt. P. D. Burson
Capt. P. E. Harburg
Capt. O. O. Richins
1st Lt. L. F. Brown
Capt. C. O. Hancoc
1st Lt. J. E. Hodgins
2d Lt. L. P. Hart-
man
2d Lt. R. E. Rising
2d Lt. C. R. Shaffer
1st Lt. L. G. Barstow
1st Lt. K. J. Leibach
2d Lt. P. D. Flanagan
1st Lt. L. E. Zelders
Capt. P. G. Connor
1st Lt. W. J. Spence
2d Lt. J. S. Connor
Maj. A. P. Gorman, II
2d Lt. G. H. Wood
2d Lt. W. J. Deahko
1st Lt. L. P. Ingram
Capt. W. Rooke
1st Lt. C. I. Lindsey
2d Lt. J. F. Donovan
2d Lt. J. K. Carroll
1st Lt. E. J. Kirkland
2d Lt. R. E. Jackson
2d Lt. R. Thomas
2d Lt. E. B. Madsen

Enlisted Personnel
S.Sgt. R. A. Williams
S.Sgt. J. C. Apodaca
S.Sgt. F. R. Gritton
S.Sgt. W. H. Huffaker
S.Sgt. H. W. Reed
S.Sgt. C. L. Barnes
S.Sgt. C. Q. Jones
S.Sgt. R. E. Samuel-
son
S.Sgt. O. E. Elise
S.Sgt. J. Perez
S.Sgt. F. L. Dutton,
Jr.
T.Sgt. H. I. Dunham
S.Sgt. J. E. Bailey
S.Sgt. L. Diamond
S.Sgt. D. Newman
T.Sgt. P. Elmhorn
S.Sgt. J. J. McCubbin
S.Sgt. G. Dick
S.Sgt. S. E. Wilkinson
T.Sgt. R. G. Murphy
S.Sgt. H. E. Todd
S.Sgt. F. S. Pierce
S.Sgt. N. A. Distasi
S.Sgt. G. E. Curtin
S.Sgt. W. G. Gardner
S.Sgt. C. Woods
T.Sgt. W. U. Burt
S.Sgt. R. L. Dreyer
S.Sgt. D. J. Foote
S.Sgt. E. A. Rowan
S.Sgt. F. J. Cleary,
Jr.
S.Sgt. M. E. Huette
S.Sgt. J. M. Robinson,
Jr.
S.Sgt. K. H. Engle-
stead
S.Sgt. H. D. Jones
S.Sgt. R. C. DeHart
S.Sgt. R. N. Granger
S.Sgt. N. H. Stevenson

Officers included in the lists of wounded and prisoners are as follows:

WOUNDED IN ASIATIC AREA
1st Lt. M. E. Balder-
son
2d Lt. T. C. Rintoul,
Jr.

WOUNDED IN EUROPEAN AREA
2d Lt. M. E. Cherry
2d Lt. E. H. Robinson
1st Lt. W. H. Clisham
FO W. R. McAfee
2d Lt. R. D. Penhall
Maj. J. J. Smith, Jr.
2d Lt. A. L. Thorsen
2d Lt. F. J. Treanor
1st Lt. A. F. Minich
Capt. K. W. Mitchell
Capt. D. W. Allen
2d Lt. R. C. Stone
2d Lt. R. A. Hallquist
1st Lt. P. L. Peterson
1st Lt. E. P. Cinque-
mani
2d Lt. R. J. Cotter
1st Lt. D. W. Fles-
sing
2d Lt. M. V. Frank,
Jr.
1st Lt. J. M. Jaffe
1st Lt. H. Wechsler
2d Lt. M. Sopronyi
2d Lt. T. J. Sims

Write for Officers' Uniform Catalogue
ASSOCIATED MILITARY STORES
19 W. JACKSON BLVD. CHICAGO, ILL.

Army and Navy Journal 1353

July 8, 1944

2d Lt. R. W. Erb, Jr.
2d Lt. J. J. Glides
2d Lt. J. Kyovsky, Jr.
1st Lt. T. J. Rataje-
zak
2d Lt. D. J. Anderson,
Jr.
2d Lt. R. O. Carter
1st Lt. F. C. Anderson
1st Lt. H. A. Oakland
FO E. G. Davis
Capt. I. Gray
1st Lt. R. Nelson
Capt. W. J. Clark
2d Lt. R. W. Good-
man
2d Lt. R. F. Hotaling
1st Lt. Charles Pitrat
Capt. John W. Blakie
Capt. R. L. Durnerin
2d Lt. W. T. Keeney
2d Lt. P. R. Suddath
1st Lt. G. W. Hoppe
1st Lt. K. F. Harrison
1st Lt. J. F. Solms
1st Lt. B. R. Johnson
2d Lt. R. D. Cumble
2d Lt. E. G. Hemmer-
lein
2d Lt. G. W. Strahlem
1st Lt. B. F. Wisdom
1st Lt. B. D. Jones
Capt. G. E. Combs
2d Lt. A. G. Edwards
1st Lt. M. H. Monroe
Capt. J. W. Wilson
2d Lt. G. C. McCleary
2d Lt. M. L. Feldman
2d Lt. J. C. Anderson
2d Lt. J. F. Jolicoeur
1st Lt. H. L. Peterson
Capt. G. M. Duckett
1st Lt. A. G. Salfen
1st Lt. L. M. Wells
2d Lt. F. E. Liggett
2d Lt. D. Wilmet
2d Lt. J. B. Gorman
1st Lt. J. H. Laffey
Maj. R. F. J. Mc-
Garry
1st Lt. S. J. Bernstein
2d Lt. H. G. Clapper
2d Lt. F. A. Hurd-
man
2d Lt. Charles Kob-
rin
2d Lt. W. J. Peters
2d Lt. D. W. Selter
1st Lt. J. A. Sawedo
2d Lt. H. G. Baugh-
man
2d Lt. J. J. Colina
2d Lt. W. A. Gill
1st Lt. Louis Stille
Capt. J. W. Vick, Jr.
1st Lt. W. C. Purdin
2d Lt. R. E. Purcell
2d Lt. Irving Benja-
min
1st Lt. J. C. Culler,
Jr.
1st Lt. H. D. West,
Jr.
2d Lt. H. V. Young-
meyer
Maj. A. R. Check
1st Lt. J. L. Clark, Jr.
1st Lt. W. W. Emers-
on
1st Lt. W. A. Middle-
ton, Jr.
1st Lt. N. Rosenberg
2d Lt. L. E. Gault
1st Lt. L. R. Vanhoy
Maj. F. D. Clarke, Jr.
2d Lt. R. T. Bonner
Brig. Gen. F. B. But-
ler
2d Lt. C. D. Ross
Capt. J. P. Ruppert
2d Lt. R. P. Lam-
bert
2d Lt. E. L. Alcoe
2d Lt. V. O. Calla-
way

WOUNDED IN MEDITERRANEAN AREA
1st Lt. R. M. Clark
1st Lt. G. E. Albert
1st Lt. H. A. Schultz
1st Lt. R. J. Hatten
Capt. J. T. Brennan,
Jr.
2d Lt. W. H. Sand-
erson
1st Lt. C. E. King
Capt. A. E. Caldwell
1st Lt. J. M. Garria
1st Lt. C. M. Gelson
2d Lt. L. E. Har-
grove
2d Lt. A. J. Forbes
1st Lt. R. G. Godfrey
2d Lt. D. C. Lapham
1st Lt. H. A. Ahern
1st Lt. W. L. Butcher
2d Lt. P. C. Miller
2d Lt. E. C. LaBelle
2d Lt. D. W. Tal-
madge
1st Lt. C. P. Barker,
Jr.
1st Lt. B. C. Glover
1st Lt. T. J. Blade,
Jr.
1st Lt. W. A. Snider
1st Lt. R. M. Glass
2d Lt. F. R. White
1st Lt. H. O. Howe
1st Lt. G. R. Moon,
Jr.
1st Lt. H. F. Corbett
Capt. R. M. Evans
1st Lt. J. A. Gregg
2d Lt. L. E. Holte-
gard
1st Lt. A. E. Spillman
2d Lt. F. D. Bush
2d Lt. H. Anderson
1st Lt. P. E. Baker
1st Lt. F. I. Everett
2d Lt. L. L. Horn
1st Lt. A. J. Lindsey
2d Lt. T. A. Me-
Grann
1st Lt. L. A. Romani
2d Lt. J. M. Segal
1st Lt. W. B. Aycock
1st Lt. B. M. Hickman
1st Lt. W. B. Love-
less
1st Lt. C. D. Bent
2d Lt. C. J. Bush
1st Lt. J. S. Kile
2d Lt. B. B. Whit-
ling
1st Lt. R. E. Howard,
Jr.
Capt. W. A. LaFavers
2d Lt. R. R. Ham-
mond
2d Lt. J. T. Fallon
2d Lt. S. Mendlow
Maj. N. R. Fowler
Maj. C. P. Furr
1st Lt. A. H. Maybin,
Jr.
2d Lt. J. A. Bengen
1st Lt. B. B. Eward
2d Lt. H. D. Shar-
man, Jr.
Capt. C. H. Steinle
1st Lt. J. B. Foster,
Jr.
2d Lt. C. E. Hanson
2d Lt. W. S. Dodson

WOUNDED IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AREA
2d Lt. N. W. Houser
1st Lt. G. E. Cam-
mack
2d Lt. H. P. Ander-
son
1st Lt. A. L. Bever-
idge
2d Lt. W. W. Bran-
don
1st Lt. A. R. Miner
(Continued on Next Page)

INSURANCE AT COST

Automobile
Household & Personal Effects
Personal Automobile Accident

UNITED SERVICES
AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION
San Antonio, Texas

Army Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. J. W. Par- rish	2nd Lt. R. W. Thomp- son
2nd Lt. B. C. Branch	2nd Lt. G. D. Emer- son
2nd Lt. A. H. White	2nd Lt. S. W. Teet- ers
1st Lt. H. B. Houston	1st Lt. W. C. Hutton
1st Lt. C. C. Rhodes	1st Lt. Carmen Torrie
2nd Lt. D. F. Ridge- way	

INTERNEED BY GERMANY

1st Lt. R. C. Hought-	1st Lt. F. T. Kene-
2nd Lt. J. M. Walker	ley, jr.
2nd Lt. L. Czapliew-	2nd Lt. C. A. Parr, jr.
ski	1st Lt. H. W. Street
1st Lt. R. C. Mueller	1st Lt. S. B. Swenun-
2nd Lt. P. J. Ryan	son
2nd Lt. J. W. Vill-	2nd Lt. P. W. Van
berg	Boven
2nd Lt. R. W. Adams	2nd Lt. G. C. Grote
2nd Lt. H. L. Cook	1st Lt. F. A. Yochim
Capt. M. A. Ester-	2nd Lt. W. R. Brink-
line	mier
1st Lt. E. M. Paquette	2nd Lt. G. F. Cos-
1st Lt. A. F. Butte	grove
2nd Lt. H. M. Deasler	2nd Lt. G. W. Hall
1st Lt. J. E. Sands	2nd Lt. Hal Marsh
1st Lt. W. T. Burr	2nd Lt. C. J. Webb
2nd Lt. G. A. Craig	2nd Lt. C. H. Davison
2nd Lt. J. L. Gill	2nd Lt. D. B. Wiley
1st Lt. F. J. Hall	2nd Lt. R. L. Adler
1st Lt. R. E. Handy,	1st Lt. W. G. Alles
jr.	2nd Lt. J. J. Baus-
1st Lt. T. W. Harper	ano
2nd Lt. E. L. John-	2nd Lt. J. A. Cardinal
son	1st Lt. E. C. Hemp
	1st Lt. E. A. Slevy

2nd Lt. F. A. Puckett, Jr.
1st Lt. R. W. Thompson
2nd Lt. J. J. McGrath
2nd Lt. R. P. McGee
FO D. E. Robbins
2nd Lt. G. C. Padgett
1st Lt. F. W. Reust
2nd Lt. C. G. Biggs
2nd Lt. W. M. Crabb
2nd Lt. W. E. Price, Jr.
2nd Lt. F. J. Weber

1st Lt. K. Simon
2nd Lt. M. A. Postle
1st Lt. A. S. Zuidema
2nd Lt. N. H. Blum
2nd Lt. K. A. McVittie
1st Lt. D. E. Tiefenthal
2nd Lt. R. B. McWhite
2nd Lt. R. J. Rasmussen
2nd Lt. G. E. Stone
Capt. A. A. Hogan
2nd Lt. F. A. Elliott
1st Lt. H. D. Soeder
2nd Lt. J. V. Thompson
1st Lt. Gay Rieder
1st Lt. C. M. Pace
2nd Lt. R. Uhrich
1st Lt. B. W. Brooks
2nd Lt. W. E. Graves
1st Lt. G. T. Gretton
2nd Lt. N. H. Gunderson
1st Lt. S. L. Naedele

2nd Lt. C. A. Nickless
2nd Lt. F. A. Sanvito
1st Lt. J. M. Bentley
2nd Lt. V. J. Bochi-
chio
2nd Lt. A. H. Canton
2nd Lt. J. M. Cop-
pinger
1st Lt. C. L. Couch
1st Lt. M. J. Cullen
2nd Lt. J. M. Gallagh-
er
2nd Lt. E. J. Ham-
mer
2nd Lt. W. Laubner

2nd Lt. J. P. Led-
yard
2nd Lt. L. C. Morse
2nd Lt. F. P. Motola,
jr.
2nd Lt. J. W. Mur-
ray
1st Lt. C. A. Nerl
2nd Lt. L. G. Palmer
2nd Lt. J. F. Stager
1st Lt. J. J. Stahl, jr.
2nd Lt. J. A. Vana-
core
FO Newton Weiss
1st Lt. C. W. Brad-
ley, jr.
Maj. J. W. Dobson
1st Lt. R. H. Donnell
2nd Lt. D. A. Federau
2nd Lt. E. H. Med-
ved
2nd Lt. R. L. Planck
2nd Lt. E. H. Van
Fleet
2nd Lt. J. B. Viets
2nd Lt. L. D. Wick-
ter

2nd Lt. R. L. Zedeker
2nd Lt. R. E. Schmi-
elau
2nd Lt. J. E. Barnett
2nd Lt. V. J. Guthrie
2nd Lt. H. H. Kelley
2nd Lt. W. L. Bice
Maj. G. Carpenter
1st Lt. J. J. Hedlund
2nd Lt. J. M. Hock,
jr.
1st Lt. J. M. McGrew
1st Lt. J. J. O'Don-
nell
1st Lt. H. B. Scott.

2nd Lt. J. E. Shebest
1st Lt. T. P. Sherwood
2nd Lt. E. M. Storolls
1st Lt. W. C. Tarr
2nd Lt. G. F. Tulley,
jr.
2nd Lt. W. V. P.
Weston
2nd Lt. A. S. Wein-
berg
2nd Lt. K. O. Couch
2nd Lt. H. Q. Gilliam
2nd Lt. D. B. Ram-
sey
FO A. Shepard
2nd Lt. B. S. Taylor
1st Lt. W. M. Wil-
liams, jr.
2nd Lt. E. W. Den-
nis, jr.
2nd Lt. J. H. Harper
2nd Lt. F. P. Hue-
bner
2nd Lt. M. J. Roy,
jr.

2nd Lt. J. B. Weldon
1st Lt. R. W. West
2nd Lt. R. R. Williams
Capt. S. G. Wright
1st Lt. E. B. Apperson
1st Lt. E. B. Crockett
1st Lt. D. E. Swanson
2nd Lt. W. E. White
2nd Lt. W. E. Moore
2nd Lt. L. W. Bergemann
1st Lt. C. Cornwell

1st Lt. J. S. Harrison
Capt. R. E. Langlois
2nd Lt. M. A. Pink
2nd Lt. F. L. Shaw
2nd Lt. H. E. Sutter
2nd Lt. W. R. Tammis
2nd Lt. E. W. Martin
2nd Lt. G. M. Quater
2nd Lt. J. H. Welch,
jr.
2nd Lt. K. A. Ahlstrom
2nd Lt. T. A. Beemer
1st Lt. T. G. Bushnell
1st Lt. R. L. Cohee
2nd Lt. W. J. Depaoli
2nd Lt. R. H. Duncan
2nd Lt. J. H. Fisher
2nd Lt. C. E. Gambell
1st Lt. J. R. Gonzales,
jr.
2nd Lt. T. W. Griffin

1st Lt. G. L. Hammond
2nd Lt. E. M. Hayes
2nd Lt. E. L. Horstman
2nd Lt. H. J. Hustedt
2nd Lt. J. B. Kennedy, jr.
Maj. W. A. Lanford
2nd Lt. G. E. Likewise
2nd Lt. A. W. Lunan
1st Lt. A. L. Marlon
2nd Lt. E. M. Norman

1st Lt. D. P. Ogilvie
2nd Lt. J. A. Parker
2nd Lt. A. R. Peterson
1st Lt. H. H. Putnam, jr.
1st Lt. K. C. Treat
2nd Lt. C. P. Allison
Capt. F. C. Edwards
2nd Lt. R. B. Haley
1st Lt. E. R. Hollister
1st Lt. R. R. B. McIntosh
2nd Lt. C. E. Mulnix
2nd Lt. W. C. McCarthy
2nd Lt. V. D. Ennis
2nd Lt. F. C. Krahling
Capt. G. R. Doerr
Capt. P. Marshall
2nd Lt. W. J. Sims
2nd Lt. L. A. Allen
2nd Lt. M. L. Gordy
2nd Lt. C. T. Patat, jr.

2nd Lt. W. C. Edwards
1st Lt. F. A. Granack
2nd Lt. R. M. Lamblotte
2nd Lt. P. R. Maxwell
2nd Lt. E. P. Musselman
2nd Lt. W. R. Schuh
2nd Lt. L. N. Summers
2nd Lt. N. J. Tiefel
2nd Lt. C. A. Dinkel
1st Lt. H. Erricon
2nd Lt. G. J. Gwinn

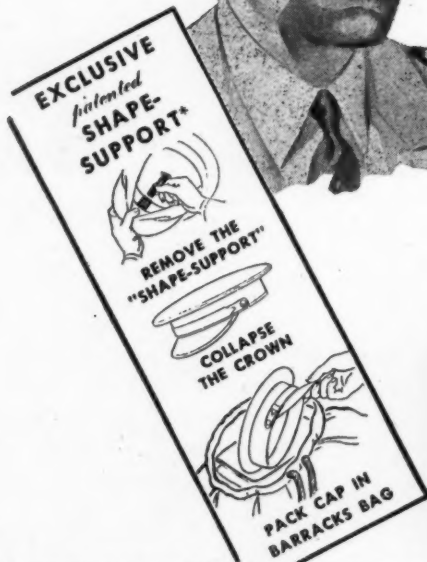
2nd Lt. E. Howard, Jr.
2nd Lt. G. T. Nace
2nd Lt. R. S. Simpson
2nd Lt. W. L. V. Eschen
1st Lt. E. R. Canfield
2nd Lt. C. M. Dailey
Capt. W. C. Everhart
1st Lt. E. K. Fuller
1st Lt. J. H. Heberle
1st Lt. E. E. Smith
1st Lt. C. M. Helmsley
2nd Lt. V. P. Ligon, Jr.
1st Lt. M. E. Turpin
2nd Lt. R. L. Westfall
1st Lt. C. J. Butcher
FO James Guready
2nd Lt. W. J. LaGarde
2nd Lt. R. G. McBee
2nd Lt. J. J. McTague

1st Lt.
jr.
2nd Lt.
jr.
ony
Capt. L.
1st Lt.
1st Lt.
jr.
2nd Lt.
jr.
ding
2nd Lt.
son
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son
2nd Lt.
2nd Lt.
buck
1st Lt.
1st Lt.
2nd Lt.
Capt.
2nd Lt.
well
mlec
FO E.
2nd Lt.
2nd Lt.
foss
2nd Lt.
2nd Lt.
2nd Lt.
2nd Lt.
2nd Lt.
Qua
2nd Lt.
lano
FO S.
2nd Lt.
2nd Lt.
1st Lt.
jr.
2nd Lt.
2nd Lt.
chul
FO R.
2nd Lt.
wicl
2nd Lt.
er
1st Lt.
2nd Lt.

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Army Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

1st Lt. T. B. Forbes, 2nd Lt. C. W. Dunfee, jr.
2nd Lt. E. V. Parnell, 2nd Lt. R. G. Dunkin
2nd Lt. R. P. Anthony
Capt. E. M. Bender
1st Lt. G. M. Bird
1st Lt. O. R. Bourn
1st Lt. R. F. Casey, jr.
2nd Lt. B. F. Elliott, jr.
2nd Lt. M. H. Everding
2nd Lt. J. V. Porter
2nd Lt. E. J. Johnson
2nd Lt. J. F. Mortinson
2nd Lt. Q. M. Coyle
2nd Lt. H. E. Gueck
2nd Lt. K. V. Heinbuch
1st Lt. H. S. Hlman
1st Lt. M. V. Long
2nd Lt. R. W. Poore
Capt. J. W. Dalzell
1st Lt. S. M. Sands
2nd Lt. R. K. Bodwell, jr.
FO E. F. Maginn
2nd Lt. J. A. Maksymiec
2nd Lt. D. E. Butterfoss
2nd Lt. H. F. Gantert
2nd Lt. R. J. Green
2nd Lt. P. Kowal
2nd Lt. L. D. Krapf
2nd Lt. R. I. Krohn
2nd Lt. T. A. McQuade
1st Lt. J. R. Pedervillano
2nd Lt. N. H. Roth
FO S. C. Shertzer
2nd Lt. R. R. Bender
1st Lt. H. F. Bohnet, jr.
2nd Lt. J. Boykoff
2nd Lt. P. P. Bunchuk
FO E. Candiotti
2nd Lt. Q. B. Chadwick
2nd Lt. J. J. Coppinger
1st Lt. J. J. Daly, jr.
2nd Lt. C. H. Darling

2nd Lt. J. C. McDewitt
2nd Lt. T. T. Radonjits
1st Lt. R. W. Rayburn
2nd Lt. D. L. Sprinkle
2nd Lt. J. D. Sturm
2nd Lt. J. W. Turocy
Capt. G. Gould
2nd Lt. S. D. McCloud
1st Lt. F. C. Sneed
2nd Lt. Bill Soules
2nd Lt. D. W. Applegate
1st Lt. C. A. Penners
2nd Lt. R. W. Croft
2nd Lt. J. E. Gonda
2nd Lt. J. B. Griel
2nd Lt. J. P. Higgins
1st Lt. E. R. Leaser

2nd Lt. W. H. Kendall
2nd Lt. E. W. Miller
2nd Lt. R. M. Mousou
2nd Lt. E. J. Powell
2nd Lt. A. G. Radnaskey
1st Lt. E. R. Regis
2nd Lt. D. R. Roberts
1st Lt. J. H. Suidan
2nd Lt. W. G. Ullery
2nd Lt. E. Verbosky
2nd Lt. T. Wajda
2nd Lt. F. H. Mullen
Maj. C. D. Lee, jr.
2nd Lt. W. E. Payne
2nd Lt. J. W. Cathey
2nd Lt. D. W. Davis
1st Lt. J. P. Gavin
2nd Lt. W. B. Ingram, jr.
2nd Lt. R. C. Alphin

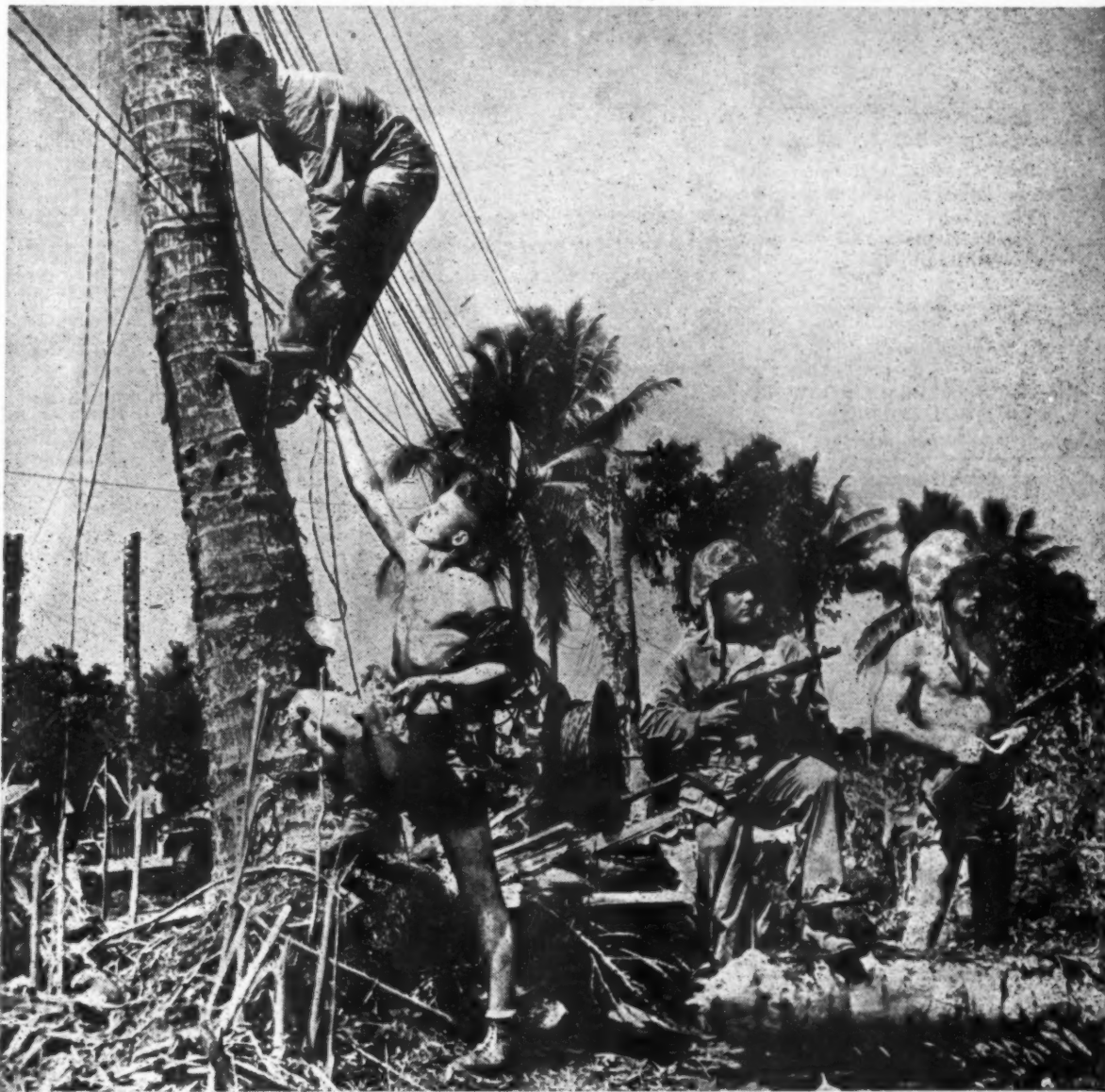
Army and Navy Journal

1355

July 8, 1944

2nd Lt. W. W. Chapman, jr.
2nd Lt. R. Dumaine
2nd Lt. G. G. Farmer
1st Lt. A. P. Gilsdorf, jr.
FO T. H. Rivenbark
2nd Lt. K. Broden
2nd Lt. D. W. Chase
2nd Lt. E. L. Henkle
2nd Lt. H. E. Mamlock
1st Lt. Lee McDonald
2nd Lt. W. E. Whitney, jr.
2nd Lt. M. Boury, jr.
2nd Lt. J. K. Cole
INTERNEED BY RUMANIA
2nd Lt. W. H. White
2nd Lt. D. W. Jerolaman
1st Lt. R. A. Hoggett
2nd Lt. F. L. Madorin
2nd Lt. N. C. White
1st Lt. D. E. Rogers
FO L. T. Grammens
2nd Lt. J. J. Rhoades
2nd Lt. W. P. Cowgill
1st Lt. W. H. Kinne
2nd Lt. J. L. Dalley

(Continued on Next Page)



U. S. MARINES ON BOUGAINVILLE use palm trees for telephone poles as they string communication lines. Two stand guard with carbine and sub-machine gun.



BESIDE great casks in the Pleasant Valley Cellars, where the goodness of choice grapes quietly sleeps, are smaller casks . . . filled with rare blends of proved goodness. Added in the right proportions, they help give Great Western American Champagnes their unvarying character. Thus, with blending skill acquired through generations, is born the flavor and sparkle of Great Western American Champagne.

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GREAT WESTERN AMERICAN STILL WINES
GREAT WESTERN AMERICAN SPARKLING WINES

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Telephone Lines on Bougainville

THIS is a war of communications. The farther our forces advance, the more wires, telephones and switchboards they need. And war stopped the making of telephones for civilian use.

We regret that many here at home cannot now get tele-

phone service and may not be able to get it for some time.

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...THE NAVY
...THE MARINES

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Army Promotions

(Continued from Page 1347)

H. P. Cardon, Cav.	O. C. Schiemmer, SC
R. G. Anderson, AC	L. F. Johnston, SC
B. S. Chambers, TC	L. H. Cloyd, SC
J. L. Welbourn, Inf.	G. E. Shingledecker, Cav.
C. L. Schmucker, Cav.	
H. E. Wening, JAGD	F. B. Peebles, Cav.
J. J. Hogan, AGD	R. B. Cosline, JAGD
C. C. Gillian, CAC	R. H. Fields, TC
L. H. Nokes, TC	R. L. Shaw, Inf.
A. A. Susong, JAGD	B. J. G. Tousey, CE
J. C. Smith, Jr., QMC	C. F. Monninger, TC
W. M. Ferguson, QMC	D. L. McMillan, MC
J. E. Feagin, JAGD	R. L. Kagarise, FA
W. V. Nichols, OD	N. M. Mitchell, OD
C. H. Elder, QMC	J. R. Holliday, TC
P. R. Stewart, MC	B. O. Gross, AC
B. J. Levinson, MC	W. C. Kennedy, QMC
E. E. Zelszler, QMC	J. W. Crotty, TC
A. E. Cully, MAC	A. A. Hart, TC
F. L. Myers, DC	W. F. Brent, Jr., AC
A. H. Chatten, SC	L. R. Cohen, Jr., SC
W. J. Dohyans, SC	J. J. Mulvey, AC
J. B. Heff, TC	G. R. Rishel, QMC
J. A. Pinsker, MC	K. D. Pratt, SC
J. P. Nulty, CAC	F. I. Newman, AC
H. A. Coleman, CAC	H. J. Doyle, OD
D. J. Bryan, SC	G. D. Serfass, OD
R. S. Fogar, AC	J. W. Campbell, OD
H. A. Laughlin, Jr., AC	C. R. Quellmaiz, OD
C. A. Crowley, AC	H. D. Bland, Inf.
M. B. Fogarty, QMC	D. W. Hamblin, AC
J. P. Breckley, TC	D. B. Rathbun, AC
A. M. Morningstar, TC	W. H. Hutchinson, FA
S. M. Goffstein, SC	K. J. Hackett, OD
R. E. Sellar, Inf.	M. D. Irwin, OD
F. F. Dingus, QMC	W. J. Slaton, OD
R. M. Nye, AC	H. F. Blankenship, OD
W. R. Young, Jr., TC	N. E. Hansen, AC
J. A. Bottomley, Jr., AC	R. H. Demuth, AC
M. Kooperstine, TC	R. B. Staver, OD
N. Schmidt, TC	J. B. Davis, AC
C. Garrelts, CAC	R. W. Morrison, CMP
J. L. Malley, AGD	R. G. Banks, FA
L. M. Campbell, AGD	S. McC. Snyder, Jr., OD
F. F. Somers, TC	L. S. Yow, SC
A. M. Anderson, Jr., FA	J. Weinstein, SC
T. L. Mullan, TC	W. A. King, AC
J. F. McGrath, TC	A. J. Weldon, Jr., AC
M. Bergman, MC	A. R. Smith, FA
D. Wellington, TC	D. F. McCarron, OD
V. J. Berhalter, SC	E. M. Fischer, OD
M. A. Diana, MC	C. J. Yeager, Jr., OD
C. H. Blankenship, AC	H. C. Robson, OD
C. A. Pease, TC	H. F. Shubart, AC
W. L. Pharo, SC	A. T. Phillips, AC
	M. W. Bayless, MC
	H. C. O'Brien, FA

J. McC. Holzer, Inf.	L. W. Carlson, Inf.
H. L. Garrison, Inf.	F. T. Clark, AC
M. E. Chandler, SC	C. H. Lange, AC
R. D. Mansfield, GSC	R. W. Eberhardt, FA
J. F. Wallace, AC	W. L. L. Scott, AC
R. F. Hastings, QMC	R. L. Watson, Jr., AC
B. A. Devol, Jr., FA	B. Still, AC
J. W. Van Natta, OD	E. L. Bishop, Inf.
J. E. Wert, Inf.	T. E. Coler, AC
M. Mills, CE	E. F. Hellwig, MC
A. N. Gordon, Jr., AC	D. W. Meacham, FA
W. H. Huckaby, CE	H. T. Harris, AC
E. A. Moore, OD	K. A. Linklater, AC
V. A. Woods, Jr., AC	K. N. Flory, CE
E. B. Millett, FA	B. M. Dunham, OD
P. R. Haskell, OD	R. L. Neff, OD
S. L. Gwin, AC	P. G. Slachman, OD
A. J. McWade, Inf.	M. L. Huckabee, CWS
P. J. Sullivan, Inf.	W. L. Dukes, Jr., OD
P. M. Valle, QMC	B. Simons, CMP
P. M. Fallon, AC	R. C. Hudson, SC
E. G. Cooper, OD	C. E. Rollins, CE
T. W. Hafer, OD	J. Miller, AC
H. F. Pletz, QMC	H. E. Selter, QMC
H. D. Jesse, OD	I. W. Tuckett, FA
R. E. Kaufman, OD	J. C. Grille, Cav.
C. S. McKenzie, OD	S. W. Green, Inf.
T. T. Shull, CWS	W. J. White, OD
V. A. Luff, OD	J. A. Tower, AC
R. R. Colburn, AC	I. R. Valentine, Jr., OD
D. E. Gribble, FA	J. J. Brockman, SC
R. W. Malms, QMC	D. W. Plerke, FA
R. W. Mojonier, OD	J. S. Lieb, OD
O. G. Kiefer, Inf.	W. W. Roegge, OD
C. J. Jensen, AC	E. D. Rowland, MC
W. H. Hatina, FA	W. M. Mizell, WAC
J. V. Wildinger, AC	L. G. Soderholm, VC
W. A. Schreiber, OD	C. L. Curry, DC

Normandy Mail Moving

Mail is now moving from the Normandy front on a basis comparable with the movement between other overseas combat areas and the United States.

As was expected in an operation of such magnitude certain temporary dislocations in the Army Postal Service were caused as a result of the European invasion. Notwithstanding, mail began moving between England and the beachheads in France within a short time following the initial landings and the volume has steadily increased since that time.

It has been pointed out that the intervals between the receipt of letters from personnel on the invasion front may still be longer than normally would be the case. Facilities and time for writing are limited and transportation is difficult.

Send Bags to Prisoners

The Quartermaster Corps is making available 65,000 Army issue barracks bags for the American Red Cross to distribute as needed to Americans in German prisoner-of-war camps. These bags will provide a container in which each prisoner can keep clothing and other belongings.

Identify Saipan Troops

The principal components of the expeditionary troops fighting on Saipan are the 2nd Marine Division, the 4th Marine Division and the 27th Infantry Division. Admiral Nimitz's headquarters announced this week.

Army Casualties

(Continued from Preceding Page)

2nd Lt. A. W. Mack	2nd Lt. H. Schmitt
2nd Lt. J. L. Devlin	2nd Lt. R. K. Bar
2nd Lt. F. Temchulla, Jr.	more
2nd Lt. G. D. Daniels	2nd Lt. C. M. Pag
2nd Lt. R. K. Schmitt	lieri
2nd Lt. W. B. Eley	2nd Lt. M. Lorber
2nd Lt. B. A. Mac-	2nd Lt. G. A. Briggs
Donald	2nd Lt. V. M. Boffa
2nd Lt. V. R. Yttri	2nd Lt. P. A. Lahr
2nd Lt. L. A. Arml-	2nd Lt. R. B. Rals
stead	ton
1st Lt. P. S. Marlo-	2nd Lt. R. J. Clay
len	2nd Lt. T. J. Stiner

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U. S. War Round Up

BY ACTING SECRETARY OF WAR

Allied troops have continued to maintain the initiative in the battleground at the base of the Cherbourg Peninsula. American troops on a line from the Carentan area to the western coast have driven back the enemy. They have penetrated and also by-passed the German western anchor point of La Haye du Puits. It is initial proof that the Allied forces, having successfully landed in France and having taken Cherbourg, will not be cooped up by German defense tactics.

To the east near Caen, British and Canadian forces, which have continually borne the heaviest weight of German armored action, also have been in heavy aggressive fighting. British troops cut their way across the Odon River and established a wide bridgehead on the south side, severing also the main railway and highway running southwest from Caen across the base of the Peninsula.

This line would have been useful to the enemy in his plan to bottle up our forces. For four days German armored divisions hammered at the flanks of the bridgehead across the Odon. The significant development was that the enemy panzer divisions in the area were all called into action and were stopped and made to lose heavily in tanks, although they exceeded in number the Allied armored units opposing them in this particular series of engagements. Thus, a large-scale counter-attack may have been rebuffed before it really got going.

More than half the tanks available to the enemy in the area were knocked out. It is also evident that the enemy is having difficulty in moving up tanks to the battle area. Communication difficulties are impeding the enemy effort, due to the air destruction of railways, rolling stock, bridges and highways. The care which the enemy must now exercise in the use of oil and gasoline enters into the situation. One German armored unit which was moved from the east to this battlefield is reported to have taken five days to go from Galicia to eastern France and fourteen days from eastern France to the battle area. Some German infantry have marched on foot from the Paris area to the battlefield.

For the most part, German soldiers in Normandy have fought grimly and effectively. Nevertheless, a noteworthy percentage of the Germans taken prisoner have no illusion about the ultimate defeat of Germany, and they were disheartened by the failure of the Luftwaffe to give support to the ground forces in Normandy. One German prisoner complained that when he was on the Russian front he was told that the Luftwaffe was in France, and when he was in Normandy he was told that the Luftwaffe was in Russia.

In Italy all the Allied forces have been moving ahead rapidly. In the center the German defenses around Lake Trasimeno were overcome. British troops joined to the north of the Lake and they are now closing upon Arezzo, an important center of highways in central Italy. French troops have advanced beyond Siena and are only about 30 miles from Florence. American troops which took Cecina on the west coast have run into a vigorous German defense to prevent or delay our entry into the port of Livorno, 12 miles away.

The Germans have been under orders to delay the Allied advance as much as possible and in certain places they have been ordered to hold at all cost.

While the weather somewhat limited the long-range activities of Allied Air Forces from England, the strategic bombing from Italy continued in force. Again the oil refineries and storage tanks of the enemy have been prominent among the targets. In the areas of Budapest, Bucharest, Belgrade and Giurgiu the industry working for the Germans has been hard hit. In addition, the fighter forces stationed to defend these areas have suffered substantial losses from the guns of our bombers and their escorting fighters. On one day

57 enemy planes were destroyed.

The Soviet offensive has swept forward, overrunning enemy defenses, chopping up German armies and capturing strategic points in a major setback for the enemy. By taking Minsk and Polotsk and advancing toward Wilno and Dvinsk the Red armies have jeopardized the positions of the German armies to the north in the Baltic regions as well as dealing heavy blows to the German armies in the center.

The Soviet forces have now advanced far along the main railway line from Moscow to Warsaw to Berlin. They also threaten the rail line which runs northeast from Warsaw through Wilno and Dvinsk to supply the Germans in the north. For the enemy these operations hold various additional threats—the risk of a Russian breakthrough to Riga, or an invasion of East Prussia, or an advance into the Polish plains, beyond which lies the German border.

In the Southwest Pacific another amphibious operation has extended our lines into what used to be the area of Japanese conquest. General MacArthur's troops were landed Sunday on Noemfoor Island, which lies 100 miles west of Biak off the western tip of New Guinea. It is 775 miles from the Philippines. Our casualties in the first 12 hours of landing operations were less than 10. The Kamiri airfield was promptly seized along with 30 damaged planes.

What the isolated defense of his various positions in the Southwest Pacific is costing the enemy is illustrated in the following figures of Japanese who have thus far been killed:

At Biak	3,055
At Maffin Bay	2,879
At Hollandia	3,570
At Alitape	1,109
In Admiralties	3,703
At Noemfoor	114

Army and Navy Journal 1357

July 8, 1944

On Bougainville 7,330

Total 21,850

This does not include the Japanese losses elsewhere in New Guinea and in New Britain, nor the enemy losses in the Central Pacific, which on Saipan alone run to over 7,300 killed. Even in the places listed, these casualties of the enemy do not include those who have died of wounds or disease outside the immediate areas taken over by Allied troops.

On Saipan, Marines and Army Infantry of the 27th Division in the fiercest kind of fighting have now occupied almost all of the island including the chief town of Garapan. While our forces are thus firmly lodged in the Marianas, the Navy has continued to

(Continued on Next Page)



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★ To save war material for Uncle Sam, Old Golds have taken off their cellophane jackets for the summer

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U. S. War Round Up (Continued from Preceding Page)

punish the enemy in the Bonin Islands even closer to Japan.

On the Southeast Asia front, the capture of Uthul, 35 miles northeast of Imphal, by British troops deprives the Japanese of a supply point upon which their abortive invasion of India was based. That development further strengthened the regained Allied control over the Kohima-Imphal Road.

Chinese, American and British troops have continued to spread their control beyond the captured north Burma bases of Mogaung and Kamalung and the Myitkyna area within which an isolated Japanese garrison still maintains a foothold. In north Burma the troops under General Stilwell have killed altogether almost 15,000 Japanese. In the Manipur area the enemy dead run over 13,000. In that section the enemy is faced with a decision of continuing to fight with less resources than he had earlier in more favorable conditions

or of withdrawing, leaving to British troops the problem of advancing in difficult monsoon conditions.

Despite the efforts of Chinese ground troops and the constant air cooperation they have received from General Chennault's 14th Air Force, the Chinese have been forced back in the Hengyang area of south China. Japanese troops who followed the Hankow-Canton railway southward are on the railway route to the south of that town.

We have abandoned the air base at Hengyang and have bombed the airdrome repeatedly in an effort to destroy it and to deny it to the enemy. This is an unhappy situation. Yet the Chinese have given ground previously and have known how to persist valiantly in their resistance of the invaders. In the Central and in the Southwest Pacific and Southeast Asia, Allied forces have already constructed a sound foundation on which to bring aid to China soon.

BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

In the European area, U. S. battleships, cruisers and destroyers have continued to back up our ground troops by bombarding

enemy shore positions. During the past week our Naval forces have also conveyed the enormous buildup of personnel and material landing in Normandy. In spite of repeated German effort to interfere with these operations, our losses in both shipping and material have been remarkably light.

U. S. Naval forces in the Mediterranean during the past week assisted in combat operations by bombarding German positions along the Italian coast.

Completion of the Salpan operation may be expected with confidence. The morale of our troops is high. In contrast there is evidence of disorganization among the Japanese defenders.

The noteworthy feature of the Salpan operation is the almost complete freedom from enemy interference that has been gained by our defeat nearly two weeks ago of the Japanese attempt to bring their fleet and carrier-based aircraft into effective opposition to our forces in the area. Subsequent enemy attempts to interfere by means of shore-based aircraft have been light and inconsequential, largely because of continued neutralization of Japanese airfields in the Marianas by our carrier aircraft. U. S. shore-based aircraft have also neutralized enemy airfields in the Carolines.

Our losses in personnel on Salpan have been severe, but they have been very much less than those suffered by the enemy. In fact, our losses are much less than what we might expect when we consider the strength of the enemy forces plus the desperate character of his effort to retain this highly important position.

U. S. COMMUNIQUE

Highlights from U. S. War Communiques follow:

NAVY DEPARTMENT

No. 528, 26 June
Mediterranean Area: 1. The U. S. Destroyer Escort Fechteler was sunk in the Mediterranean during the month of May as the result of enemy action.

No. 529, 5 July
Pacific And Far East: 1. U. S. submarines have reported the sinking of 17 vessels, including two combatant ships, as a result of operations against the enemy in these waters, as follows:

- 1 Light Cruiser
 - 1 Destroyer
 - 2 Medium Tankers
 - 5 Medium Cargo Transports
 - 3 Small Cargo Vessels
 - 1 Large Cargo Transport
 - 3 Medium Cargo Vessels
 - 1 Small Cargo Transport
2. These actions have not been announced in any previous Navy Department communiques.

CINCPAC

No. 64 26 June
United States Marines scaled Mount Topatchau on 24 June (West Longitude Date) and have established positions near its summit. Further ground was gained along the western shore, and more of the southern portion of Garapan fell to our forces. Simultaneously, substantial gains were made along the eastern shore, and the Kagman Peninsula is now entirely in our hands. To date our forces have destroyed 36 enemy tanks and captured 40 more.

Guam and Rota Islands in the Marianas were attacked by aircraft of our fast carrier task force on 24 June.

Paramushiru and Shimushu in the Kurile Islands were bombed by Liberators of the Eleventh Army Air Force and Ventura search planes of Fleet Air Wing Four before dawn on 24 June, starting large fires. Intense antiaircraft fire was encountered. All of our planes returned.

Dauntless dive bombers and Corsair fighters of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing and Navy Helicat fighters continued neutralization raids in the Marshalls on 24 June.

No. 65, 28 June
1. United States Marine and Army troops have made further gains on Salpan Island, pushing north nearly two miles along the east coast, passing the villages of Donnay and Hashigoro. On the west coast, further penetrations have been made into Garapan Town. Enemy troops broke through our lines containing them on Nafutan Point on the night of 26 June and attempted to drive northward. Two hundred enemy troops were killed in this counterattack. The next day further attacks were launched by our forces against Nafutan Point and the enemy now holds only the extreme tip of the point.

2. Surface units of the Pacific Fleet bombarded Kurabu Zaki at the southern tip of Paramushiru in the Kuriles on the night of 25-26 June.

3. Carrier aircraft swept Guam and Rota Islands in the Marianas on 26 June. There was no enemy air opposition during these attacks.

4. Truk Atoll was bombed by Seventh Army Air Force Liberators on 25 June. One of five enemy fighters which intercepted our force was shot down. We suffered no damage. Army and Marine aircraft attacked enemy objectives in the Marshalls on 25 June.

5. An enemy twin-engine bomber was shot down south of the Hall Islands by a search plane of Fleet Air Wing Two, Group One, on

26 June. The same day an enemy torpedo plane was damaged by another search plane northwest of Truk.

No. 66, 29 June

Organized resistance at Nafutan Point on Salpan Island ceased on 27 June. The entire point has been occupied by our forces. Small gains were made along the western shore into Garapan Town, and in the center of the island. Our advance northward is being made against severe enemy resistance. On the night of 27 June enemy aircraft dropped bombs in the area occupied by our force. Two of the attacking planes were shot down by antiaircraft batteries.

Carrier aircraft attacked Pagan Island on 27 June. Barracks and a water reservoir were hit. Several small craft badly damaged in previous strikes were hit by rocket fire.

Truk Atoll was bombed by Seventh Army Air Force Liberators on 27 June, and neutralization raids were made against objectives in the Marshall and Caroline Islands on 26 and 27 June.

No. 67, 30 June

Our troops on Salpan Island have made new gains both in the center and on the right flank of our lines, pushing ahead through difficult terrain and intensified enemy resistance. High ground occupied near the town on Charan Danshil places our forces in a commanding position over the area held by the enemy. Strong points in the Tanapaz area are being subjected to aircraft bombing and shelling by Naval surface vessels. Air attacks and Naval gunfire continue against enemy defenses on Tinian Island.

Our casualties in the ground fighting on Salpan Island through 29 June are as follows: Killed in action: Marines, 1,289, Army, 185, total 1,474. Wounded in action: Marines, 6,377, Army 1,023, total 7,400. Missing in action: Marines, 827, Army, 51, total 878.

No accurate estimate of enemy casualties is possible. A great many Japanese dead and wounded have been carried back by the retreating enemy troops. However, our troops have buried 4,551 enemy dead.

Rota Island was attacked by carrier aircraft on 28 June. Fires were started, and revetments and runways were bombed and strafed. No enemy aircraft attempted to intercept our forces.

Army, Navy, and Marine aircraft continued neutralization raids against enemy objectives in the Marshall and Caroline Islands on 28 June.

No. 68, 1 July

Our troops are consolidating their positions on Salpan Island, and have wiped out several pockets of resistance by-passed in previous advances. Small gains were made during 29 June in the central sector of our lines.

Buildings and runways on Rota Island were bombed by carrier aircraft on 29 June. No enemy aircraft attempted to intercept our force.

Paramushiru and Shimushu in the Kurile Islands were bombed before dawn on 29 June by Ventura search planes of Fleet Air Wing Four. No attempt was made to intercept our force and antiaircraft fire was meager. All of our aircraft returned.

No. 69, 2 July

Marine and Army troops on Salpan Island have made small gains in the central sector, and on the right side of our lines, advance patrols have forged ahead distances up to a mile. To 30 June eighty enemy tanks have been destroyed or captured. Our troops have buried 6,015 enemy dead and have taken more than 200 prisoners of war.

Seventy tons of bombs were dropped on Truk Atoll by Liberators of the Seventh Army Air Force on 29 June. On the same day Army, Navy, and Marine aircraft bombed Ponape and Nauru Islands and remaining enemy objectives in the Marshall Islands.

No. 70, 2 July

The 2nd and 4th Marine Divisions and the 27th Infantry Division have made gains ranging from 500 yards to a mile along their entire front on Salpan Island. On the right flank our troops are within 5 1/2 miles of the northern tip of the island. On the left flank our forces have penetrated further into Garapan, and have seized the heights overlooking the town and Tanapaz Harbor. In the center we have occupied the mountain village of Charan Tahute. Large quantities of enemy equipment, including food and ammunition, have fallen into our hands.

(Continued on Next Page)

SCHOOL AND CAMP DIRECTORY

The Schools and Camps listed below are effectively equipped to care for the educational and recreational needs of the children of members of the services and this Directory is recognized as an authentic and reliable aid to service parents in solving the problem of child education. For details as to the Schools listed in this Directory address them directly, or communicate with the Army and Navy Journal Department of Education, 1711 Conn. Ave., Washington 7, D. C.

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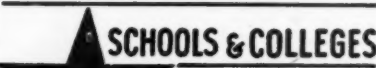
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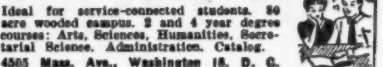


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U. S. War Round Up

(Continued from Preceding Page)

Liberators of the Seventh Army Air Force attacked Truk Atoll on the night of 30 June - 1 July. Moderate anti-aircraft fire was encountered. Several enemy fighters made an ineffective attempt to attack our force. Army, Navy and Marine aircraft continued attacks against enemy positions in the Marshall Islands on 30 June. A Dauntless dive bomber of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing was forced to land in the water near Maloelap Atoll, and the pilot was rescued by a Catalina search plane of Group One, Fleet Air Wing Two.

No. 71, 4 July

Garapan and Tanapag Towns on Saipan Island have been captured by our forces in a general advance along the entire front. Our line now extends inland from Tanapag on the west coast of the island, skirts the mountain village of Atechuagau in the center, and is anchored on the east coast at a point within four miles of Inagaa Point at the northeast tip of Saipan. During the night of 2-3 July a small force of Japanese attacked our lines from the rear. Twenty-five enemy troops were killed. We suffered no losses. Our troops have buried 7,312 enemy dead.

Carrier aircraft of a fast carrier task group attacked Iwo Jima Island on 2 July. Thirty-nine enemy fighters which attempted to intercept our force were shot down, and 16 were probably shot down. Incomplete reports indicate 24 enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged on the ground. Two small vessels were strafed, and bomb hits were obtained on a fuel dump.

Rota Island was bombed by carrier aircraft and shelled by light Naval surface units on 2 July. Runways and revetments were hit. A huge explosion was caused by a hit apparently in an ammunition dump.

Liberators of the Seventh Army Air Force bombed Truk Atoll during daylight on 1 July and at night on 2 July. In the attack on 1 July seven enemy fighters intercepted our force. Four enemy aircraft and two Liberators were damaged. All our planes returned. No effective opposition was encountered on 2 July. Dauntless dive bombers and Corsair fighters of the Fourth Marine Aircraft Wing attacked enemy positions in the Marshall Islands on 1 and 2 July.

No. 72, 4 July

Iwo Jima in the Volcano Islands and Haha Jima in the Bonin Islands were heavily attacked by carrier aircraft of a fast carrier task group on 3 July. Iwo Jima, in addition to being severely bombed and strafed, was shelled by cruisers and destroyers. Rocket fire from carrier aircraft was extensively

employed at both objectives.

Preliminary reports indicate the following damage to the enemy:

Three destroyers sunk or beached.
One large cargo ship sunk.
One medium oiler sunk.
One destroyer, dead in the water and burning.

Several small cargo ships damaged.
Harbor installations and warehouses at Haha Jima were set afire by bombs, rockets, and machine gun fire.

Twenty-five enemy planes were shot down by our aircraft, and an undetermined number damaged on the ground. We lost six planes.

There was no damage to any of our surface craft.

SUPREME HQ. ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

28 June

The Allied attack southwest of Caen is making steady progress in spite of more bad weather and intense opposition.

The enemy was driven out of Rauray, southeast of Fontenay, where resistance had been most stubborn. After further heavy fighting in Grainville and Tourville our armor and infantry crossed the River Odon, south of Tourville, on a front of about two miles. Our advance continues toward the high ground south of the Odon.

29 June

More Allied forces have crossed the River Odon and the width of the bridgehead has been increased. Allied armor has been heavily engaged south of the river. There also is heavy fighting, including armored clashes, north and northwest of Caen.

Enemy resistance has ceased in the area of the Maupertus airfield east of Cherbourg. A few strong points remain to be dealt with in the Cap de la Hague area.

2 July

The liberation of the Cherbourg Peninsula is now complete. The last enemy resistance in the Cap de la Hague area ceased early yesterday morning.

In the area south of Tilly-sur-Seuilles the enemy has made repeated counter-attacks against the western flank of the River Odon bridgehead. The Allied positions remain firmly intact and the enemy has incurred serious losses in infantry and armor.

The official count of prisoners taken since the initial landing now exceeds 40,000.

4 July

Allied forces made two major attacks this morning. In the Caen area, our troops, driving southeast astride the railway and main road from Bayeux to Caen, have captured

(Please turn to Page 1363)

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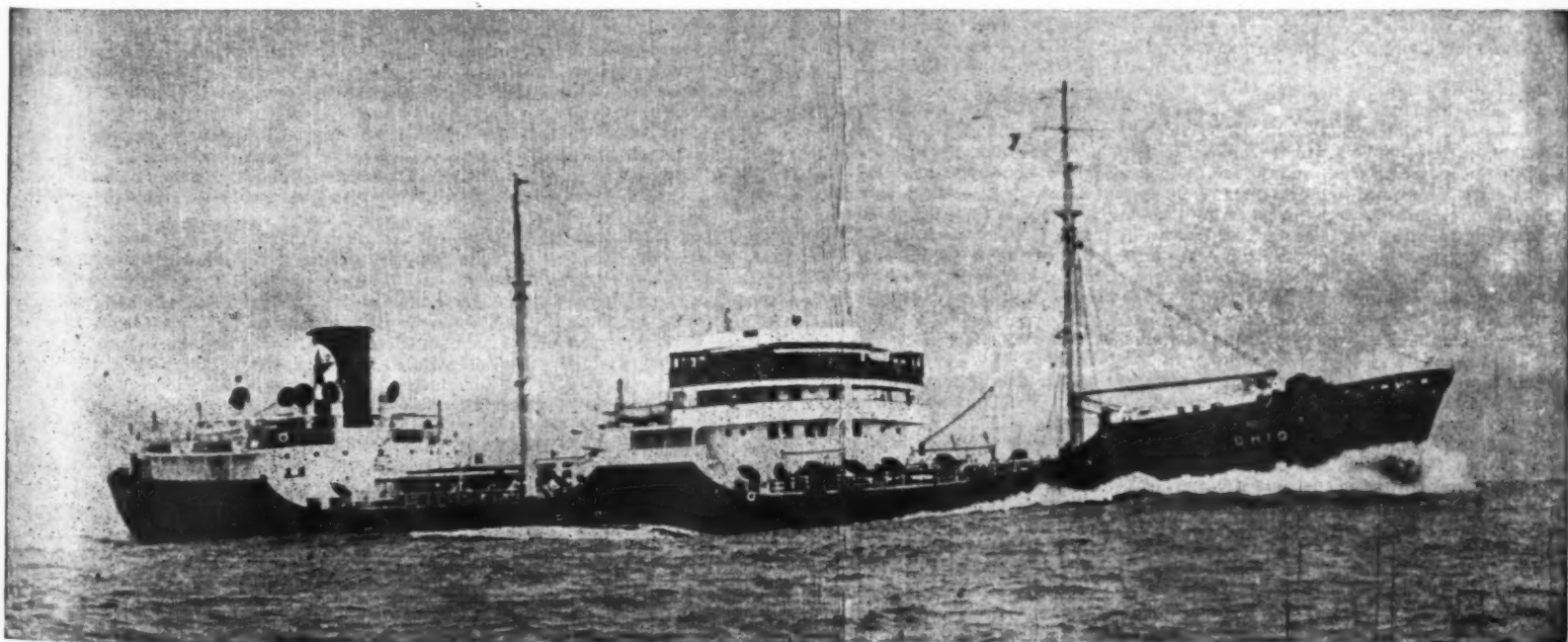
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SERVICE NEWS AND GOSSIP

Foreign Affairs—Many developments of importance in connection with the diplomatic aspects of the war concerned Washington this week. Secretary Stimson during an audience with Pope Pius XII at the Vatican at Rome, unquestionably engaged in a discussion regarding the means of terminating the war and the proposed international organization for the maintenance of peace and security in the post-war period. The terms of the United States and its Allies continue unconditional surrender, but within that ultimatum there are wide fields which permit understandings, among them continuance of Germany and Japan as independent sovereignties subject, of course, to a period of occupation and control and loss of territory.

Because the Soviet Union is not at war with Japan, Marshal Stalin has indicated his unwillingness at this time to engage in an exchange of formal views regarding the post-war peace organization, such as Secretary Hull proposed, and it may be necessary to confine the forthcoming conference on this subject to Germany. Any agreement reached thereat perforce would be the basis of the discussions relative to the Far East when the conquest of Japan shall approach accomplishment. The fact that the United States has severed relations with Finland in order to promote the success of Soviet Arms, would seem to justify Moscow in taking like action with respect to Japan. However, this is not yet in prospect because of the concentration of force required in the Red campaign against both Finland and Germany. Our Government understands the situation of Russia, and the military unwisdom of the creation of a third front for that country at this time, but there is confidence that concern for its vital interests will compel it, certainly when Germany appeals for peace, to join in pressure upon the Far Eastern Empire to accept Allied demands.

Given the highest honors, approaching those paid to the head of an independent State, General de Gaulle came to Washington on 6 July and discussed with the President and Secretary Hull the differences between him and his Government. In conference also with the latter this week was Ambassador Armour who, with the British Ambassador, was recalled from Buenos Aires. The purpose of the conference was to formulate the changed policy to be pursued toward the pro-Nazi Government of Argentina.

So far as the Vatican discussions are concerned, it may be said emphatically that they in no way mean that the United Nations are seeking the use of the good offices of the Holy See to arrange peace. There persists in Washington as in London and Moscow the same grim determination to bring our enemies to their knees. This is far afield from the position of the Roman Pontiff. Just before Rome was reoccupied, there was a meeting of the Sacred College of Cardinals at which the Pope made clear his desire for a negotiated peace based upon "wise political art which would be a guarantee for all peoples." Such a method of making peace, according to those who know the attitude of the President and especially that of Secretary Stimson who speaks for him, would mean abandonment of the irreducible demands we have announced—expulsion of Hitler and the Japanese War Lords from power, their punishment for the crimes they have committed, cession of territory, eradication of all means of making war again, and creation of conditions under which there would be justification for the eventual admission of their countries to the post-war peace organization. It follows that we must continue to insist upon unconditional surrender, even by enemy Governments from which Hitler and the War Lords have been eliminated. Then to those Governments we could reveal our terms just as was done after the Armistice of World War I, and more recently in the case of the Italians. Any other course of procedure, it is declared, would be impossible, especially in the light of the dour notification of Prime Minister Churchill in connection with the robot bombing of London that the blitz began in that city and there it would end. Further, with the United Nations possessing the initiative and on the offensive everywhere, Washington holds that to negotiate peace would be merely to insure the maintenance of the spirit of aggression amongst the enemy peoples, even though their present leaders disappeared. It is this spirit we are determined to break, and it is likely that Secretary Stimson said as much to the Roman Pontiff. Accompanying the Secretary to London was Major General Surles, Chief of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations, and Major General Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army. The latter is inspecting the medical facilities of our Army in Italy with a view to their improvement. After he has completed his mission to Rome and his conferences with General Clark, Mr. Stimson expects to go to London for a conference with Mr. Churchill.

It was notable that when General de Gaulle arrived in Washington, he was paid full military honors at the airport and was received not by the Secretary of State or a civilian representative of the President, but by General Marshall, Chief of Staff of the Army, Admiral King, Chief of Naval Operations, General Arnold, Commander of the Army Air Forces, and Lieutenant General Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps, and was escorted to the White House by Major General Watson and Rear Admiral Brown, the Military and Naval aides of the President. The same honors were paid to General Giraud at the time military head of the French Armed Forces, when he came to Washington. However, at the Executive Mansion, de Gaulle was welcomed by the President and the entire Cabinet. By the manner of his reception at the airport, it was indicated he was regarded as the Commander-in-Chief of the French Fighting Forces, and by that at the White House, that he was accepted by this Government as the distinguished leader of the French Committee of National Liberation, and not as the head of the French Government, provisional or otherwise. Complete agreement with de Gaulle concerning the prosecution of the war, is the high objective of the President and the Secretary of State and coupled with it is the purpose to have the French people when freed, able to set up the democratic Government they desire. A liberated France in revolution would mean resumption if not continuance of the war. De Gaulle's sources of information are wholly underground, and naturally he believes its reports which describe him as having general popular support. But there are two other groups of resistance, one the Communists and the other made up of active and retired officers under General Gorge. These groups object to the purge the De Gaullists advocate, and the Gorge organization fear it would precipitate a reign of terror. It is said de Gaulle did not come to Washington to obtain diplomatic recognition for the Provisional Government which he has proclaimed, but to reach an understanding regarding the administration of civil affairs and the kind of currency to be used in the liberated regions of France. Coming here, he was reinforced by an agreement which had been made on these matters, but remains unsigned, with the British in London. He has found that that agreement substantially accords with the views of the United States. What Secretary Hull desires is that nothing be allowed to interfere with the progress of military operations, and as the fate of France is at stake, this, it is felt,

should be the aim of de Gaulle. Under an agreement made with General Eisenhower, what are designated as the French Forces in the Interior of France are considered as a whole, in other words, as an independent but cooperating Army, to which under General Eisenhower's directives General Koenig, representing de Gaulle, will issue instructions to and receive reports from. Placed under General Koenig's control are all the inter-allied methods of communication functioning between the Inter-Allied Command and the French Forces, and he enjoys the same power of appeal to his "Government" that General Bradley or General Montgomery possesses to his. De Gaulle in a statement spoke of General Eisenhower as one "in whom the French Government has complete confidence for the victorious direction of our joint military operations." This confidence it is the purpose of our High Command to promote.

As to the administration of civil affairs in France, it is likely there will be worked out a form of cooperation between our own officers charged with this responsibility and men designated by de Gaulle, who will be under General Koenig. The latter may endeavor to use his authority to organize France in accordance with de Gaulle's political aims, but here again we will insist that the people themselves must determine their form of Government and its personnel. Meanwhile, nothing will be allowed to happen which conceivably could interfere with our military operations. Of special interest to de Gaulle and his Committee is the matter of currency which our troops are using in France. As the issuance of money is a vital power of Government, de Gaulle is anxious to obtain control of it, and regarding it probably there will be adjustments much along the lines provided for by the Anglo-de Gaulle agreement. It is emphasized that de Gaulle's talks with the President and Secretary of State are not "negotiations" but conversations, and that no formal agreements will be entered into. But that there will be understandings which will promote our operations and relations with the French Committee is the earnest hope of our officials.

The astute diplomacy of Secretary Hull has broken up the attempt of the pro-Nazi "Colonels" regime in Buenos Aires to form a bloc against the United Nations, and has practically isolated it in Pan-America. Not only were the British and the American Ambassadors recalled simultaneously, but withdrawn also by their Governments were the diplomatic agents of Bolivia, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama and Honduras, and Uruguay is expected to follow suit. The attitude of Brazil, Cuba and the remaining Latin-American Republics is as in the past, on all fours with that of the United States. Thus has been frustrated the effort of the revolutionary Government in Buenos Aires to gain the leadership of Pan-America against the United Nations and particularly against the United States. The Argentine people are proud, and they are not likely to maintain in power for any length of time men who have made their great state a pariah especially throughout the Western Hemisphere.

Army Ground Forces—**HEADQUARTERS**—Evidence of the great force and smashing power of paratroops during the D-Day assault in France and in the days that have followed has spurred a drive for more transfers into this branch of the service. Volunteers from within the ranks of both officers and enlisted men in the Army Ground Forces, Army Service Forces and Army Air Forces are being sought. Men in any unit of the Army which has completed its basic training may apply for transfer to the parachute troops.

The following officers have reported to Headquarters, Army Ground Forces, for permanent duty: Col. Robert B. Skinner, MC, assigned to the Ground Medical Section; 1st Lt. Holman Hamilton, AGD, assigned to the Ground Adjutant General's Section; Lt. Col. John D. Stevens, CAC, assigned to the Ground C-4 Section; and Capt. Elias Karban, AGD, assigned to the Ground Adjutant General's Section.

HQ., ANTI-AIRCRAFT COMMAND—During the last week representatives from antiaircraft artillery training centers attended a four-day conference on the functions of antiaircraft operations detachments and discussed the problem of the antiaircraft artillery intelligence service at the Antiaircraft Artillery School, Camp Davis, N. C. Conducted by Maj. Walter H. Murray, CAC, the conference was attended by forty-three officers.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY SCHOOL—Capt. Herbert B. Warburton has been designated Intelligence and Public Relations Officer, and Women's Army Corps Recruiting Liaison Officer, of the Antiaircraft Artillery School. He was formerly assistant to Lt. Col. Charles H. Scott, Intelligence Officer and Public Relations Officer of the AAA School.

HQ., THE CAVALRY SCHOOL—Six officers of the Carabiniro Corps of Chile visited The Cavalry School last week to observe training techniques and to watch demonstrations of cavalry tactics and weapons. They saw classes in every department of the school, rode with horse troops of the 129th Cavalry Squadron, and watched trainees in combat firing problems at the Cavalry Replacement Training Center, Camp Forsyth.

Lt. Col. Irvin J. Nowlin, formerly with the 4th Cavalry Reconnaissance Squadron at Camp Stoney Field, S. C., has been assigned as S-3 at the Cavalry School.

A 10-day refresher course for cavalry group and squadron commanders opened last week. The schedule covers all types of reconnaissance operations.

Maj. Frank R. Hubbard, Jr., has left the Cavalry School Staff and Faculty for a new assignment. Lt. Col. William F. Kirby has been assigned as Director of Training at the Cavalry School, Fort Riley, Kans. Lt. Col. William L. Stockman, Jr., formerly with the 14th Cavalry group, arrived here last week for assignment to the staff and faculty of the school. Maj. Horace L. Duncan, S-4 here, has left for new assignments, as has Maj. George T. Pitts, Jr., of the Department of Tactics.

HQ., ARMORED CENTER—In the Armored Medical Research Laboratory's "cold room" where temperatures often ranged down to 55 degrees below zero, laboratory researchers, under the supervision of Capt. S. M. Horvath, have conducted tests of many different types of cold-weather clothing. From the results, it has been possible to determine which of the garments tested gives the best protection from the cold.

Col. Clayton J. Mansfield has been placed in command of Combat Command B, 20th Armored Division, filling the vacancy left by the transfer of Col. William W. Cornog. Colonel Mansfield was formerly Chief of Staff of the division.

Lt. Col. Wallace H. Barnes, a graduate of West Point, has been appointed Chief of Staff to Maj. Gen. Roderick R. Allen, Commanding General, 20th Armored Division.

Meeting to discuss the latest developments in tank fire control, vision in and from tanks and related subjects, the sub-committee on armored vehicles of the National Research Council, held its 10th session at the Armored Medical Research Laboratory at Fort Knox. The committee is composed of civilian experts and consultants in medicine, ventilation engineering and physiologic research. It assists and advises the staff of the Armored Medical Research Laboratory and its commanding officer, Col. Willard F. Machle.

HQ., THE ARMORED SCHOOL—Col. William T. Hamilton, who fought in Tunisia and Italy with the 1st Armored Division, has been named acting assistant commandant of the Armored School, succeeding Col. Richard O. Prather. Lt. Col. Richard T. Willson, at the Armored School, has been appointed acting director of the Wheeled

Vehicle Department. He came here from Fort Riley, Kansas, where he was executive of the 29th Cavalry.

Army A's Forces—Vice President Henry A. Wallace visited a B-29 Superfortress base in Western China 29 June. Visiting with the officers and men of the base, he told them that their work would "greatly shorten the war."

During the month of June pilots of the Allied Expeditionary Air Force flew about 90,000 sorties. Nearly a fourth of the June sorties were in covering landings and operations in Normandy.

A description of the tactics of the Pathfinder planes that lead American and British bombers to their targets was released this week by Science Service. Colored smoke bombs by day and colored flares by night dropped by the pathfinders form a ring in the sky at the altitude the bombers come over and the bomb load is released as the bomber comes within the circle.

Setting a new record for bombing Japanese-held territory, the Tenth Air Force dropped nearly 2,000 tons of bombs in Burma, Thailand and adjacent territories during May, exceeding the old record—set the previous month—by more than 22 per cent. In addition to combat operations, the movement of supplies and reinforcements by troop carrier units of the Tenth was at record levels. Operating in Maj. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer's Eastern Air Command, Tenth Air Force bombers, fighters and transports in conjunction with British and Indian air forces, ranged over an area more than half as large as the United States.

The Civil Aeronautics Board announced recently the receipt of notification by the War Department that 15 additional DC-3 type transport planes will be returned to the domestic commercial airlines.

Republic Aviation Corp. has announced the receipt from the War Department of additional contracts for the P-47 Thunderbolt fighter-bomber totaling \$154,639,000, to be produced at the Farmingdale, N. Y., and Evansville, Ind., plants.

Forty-two girls who went to Sweetwater, Texas at their own expense to take Women's Air Service Pilot training, unaware that the program had been discontinued, are being fed and lodged temporarily at Avenger Field, and will be flown to their homes by the Army Air Forces, Col. George Keene has announced.

Evidently, according to Colonel Keene, telegrams from the Army notifying prospective trainees that the training program had been discontinued, except for those in training at the time of the announcement, failed to reach the girls.

Using the skip-bombing technique, Lt. Col. Louis R. Hughes, Jr., commander of a 14th Air Force fighter detachment, recently sank two vessels with one bomb—and the bomb did not explode. Colonel Hughes, flying a P-40, sighted two boats, one 100 feet long and the other 150, moored side by side. Flying almost on the target he released his bomb and lifted his plane over the ships' masts. Hearing no explosion, he believed the attack to be a failure, but later reconnaissance showed that both boats had sunk after the unexploded bomb had passed through their sides.

AIR QUARTERMASTER—Fresh vegetables for AAF personnel living on barren atolls and islands of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and on isolated tropical posts will be provided for under a new project directed by Col. H. R. W. Herwig, the Air Quartermaster. The vegetables will be grown by hydroponics, a system of raising green-stuffs in water with the use of chemicals.

Experiments on islands in the Central Pacific have proved that vegetables can be grown by this method and while not practical for supplying large numbers of troops it will supply small numbers at posts where the usual methods of supply are impossible.

Teams of eight people are being sent to three areas to establish gardens and to train other personnel in the method. Gardens will be set up at Ascension Island in the Atlantic; Canton Island in the Central Pacific; Espiritu Santo in the South Pacific; Port Moresby, New Guinea, and Karachi, India.

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts—A three-day conference, attended by more than 45 key officers of the Supply Corps and other Naval officers stationed on the eastern seaboard, was held 26-28 June at the Commodore Hotel in New York City, under the sponsorship of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, for the discussion of inventory control, logistics problems and Supply Corps activities. The conference is the second of its kind to be held during the past two weeks. The first conference, attended by more than 40 officers of the Supply Corps stationed on the western seaboard, took place 15-17 June at San Francisco, California.

Each meeting was opened by Rear Adm. William Brent Young, (SC), USN, Chief of the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts and Paymaster General of the Navy. Capt. A. B. Clark, (SC), USN, officer-in-charge of the Bureau's Stock Division, was one of the principal speakers at both conferences, devoting his remarks to the subject of "Inventory Control."

The size of the Navy's Supply Corps was 14,120 officers and 2,150 pay clerks as of 1 June 1944, Comdr. H. L. Hendrick, (SC), USN, officer-in-charge, Officer Personnel Division, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, announced at the conference in New York City. Commander Hendrick outlined in detail the "Supply Corps Officer Personnel Outlook for the Coming Year."

The total of 16,270 officers and pay clerks is comprised of the following: Officers, USN, including temporary appointments, 1,566; officers, USN, retired, 164; officers,

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USNR, 11,608; officers, USNR, WAVES, 782; pay clerks, USN, 1,455; pay clerks, USN, retired, 70, and pay clerks, USNR, 625.

Officers of the Supply Corps, Commander Hendricks stated, are distributed as follows: ashore (in active status) 52 per cent or 7,347; ashore (in school), 11 per cent or 1,573; afloat, 22 per cent or 3,070, and overseas, 15 per cent or 2,140.

The Naval Supply Operational Training Center, Naval Supply Depot, Bayonne, N. J., graduated its first class 30 June when 46 officers of the Supply Corps received certificates signifying their successful completion of the course in materials handling methods.

Marine Corps—Admiral William H. Standley, USN-Ret., at the graduating exercises for officer classes at Marine Corps Schools, Quantico, Va., 5 July said, "The human equation will be a factor in every problem that you meet in your careers, and whether you solve your problems or not will depend upon your handling of the human equation." Admiral Standley emphasized the importance of the graduates responsibilities, cautioned them to live with their men, and to share the same conditions. "You must have tolerance," he said "and recognize and allow for human frailty."

The graduates were from the following classes of the Marine Schools: Field Artillery, Aviation Ground Officers, Basic Class of the Aviation Ground Officers, Reserve Officers and the Officers Candidate.

Headquarters has issued a letter of instruction, No. 781, outlining the procedure for assigning to communication duties enlisted men who are considered qualified and whose services would be of more value in communications than in the duties currently performed. Authority for the assignments is concentrated in the commanding generals of the Administrative Command, Fleet Marine Forces, Pacific; the Marine Garrison Forces, 14th Naval District; the FMF, San Diego Area; Camp Lejeune; and Marine Corps Base, San Diego. Men assigned are to be designated as field telephoneman, message center clerk, messenger, radio operator or radar operator. The letter supersedes letter No. 515 of 19 Aug. 1943.

Stating that it has been learned that on some occasions enlisted women Marines have been employed in domestic household duties by officers' families, Marine headquarters has reminded that under no circumstances are enlisted personnel to be employed as servants whether during the time they are on duty or during their leisure hours.

A new letter of instruction, No. 778, has been issued governing procedures for promotion of enlisted women Marines. The letter rescinds Letters No. 574 of 30 Oct. 1943 and 630 of 5 Jan. 1944, and revokes paragraph 5 of Letter No. 632 of 7 Jan. 1944.

Medical Department—The Army's highly perfected medical care for the wounded is saving many lives of U. S. soldiers wounded in France, Maj. Gen. A. W. Kenner, Chief Medical Officer, Allied Expeditionary Force, told the War Department after visits to general hospitals in England. The report said that among 561 wounded in two hospitals not a single death had occurred and the morale of the wounded was exceedingly high. Not only were there no deaths enroute through the transit hospitals, but there were none after admission to the general hospitals. Plaster casts had been well applied, wounds were clean, and surgery had been properly performed. Fibrous splinters were found in some of the wounds, which doctors believed to be particles of wooden bullets, and these wounds did not respond to treatment as rapidly as those caused by metal missiles.

To facilitate the War Department's plan for quick, adequate medical care for the wounded soldiers that are brought back to this country, 100 new "unit-type" hospital cars are being built by the American Car and Foundry Company. They will be ready in September, and at the same time all of the 120 ward cars and ward dressing cars in the Army's possession are being converted to unit cars as quickly as this can be done without interfering with the movement of casualties. The principal reason for the conversion is to add a cooking range to each car, thus eliminating delays

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occasioned when sections of hospital trains have had to await the arrival of railroad dining car facilities.

A class of 140 medical officers who were given special training in three schools of military neuropsychiatry in the New York area were graduated 7 July and ordered to duty in Army general hospitals to aid in treatment of psychiatric cases, the War Department has announced. A new class of 70 officers entered at Mason General Hospital, Long Island on 8 July, but the courses held at Columbia and at Bellevue Hospital will be discontinued temporarily. Director of the School at Mason General is Col. William C. Porter and the two schools in New York were under the general supervision of Capt. Norman Reider, MC.

Col. Don Flickinger, wing surgeon of the AAF Air Transport Command India-China Wing, just back in the United States for reassignment said that Chinese casualties of fighting around Shumbwyang, Maingkwang, Tingkaw-Sakan and Myitkyina, are being loaded aboard C-46s of the ATC and flown back to hospitals in the rear. Hundreds of other casualties of the Allied ground forces fighting in Burma also are being evacuated by air, the monthly total increasing from 1,106 patients in March to 1,342 in April. The May figure is even larger.

Some of the flight nurses were piling up between 40 and 50 flying hours per month. With the pilots' efficiency increased, they are making 70 or 75 trips over the dangerous Burma jungles and peaks of the rugged Himalayas without undue strain, he revealed.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery—The bureau has established the policy of allowing a half-day every other week as time off for enlisted personnel on duty in the bureau. At the discretion of division chiefs this half-day every other week may be accumulated to provide one full day off each month but cannot be accumulated for a longer period than one month. The leave policy will permit enlisted personnel to make necessary trips for appointments, shopping, etc. The half-day leeway will not affect compensatory time off for overtime or Sunday work, nor will it affect annual leave.

Seventy-two Hospital Corps officers completed a course in hospital administration at the National Naval Medical Center on 5 July. These officers are now being assigned to various naval hospitals and medical department activities throughout the United States.

A new class of 75 Hospital Corps officers has been placed under orders to report to the U. S. Naval Hospital, National Naval Medical Center, on or before 11 July for a six-months course in hospital administration. On completion of the course they will be assigned to various medical department activities in the United States.

A class of 35 Hospital Corps officers will complete a special course in epidemiology at the National Naval Medical Center on 17 July. The officers will be assigned to various epidemiology units for duty.

Lt. (jg) James C. Kelly, H-V (S) USNR, has been assigned to temporary duty with Aviation Medicine. Lt. James R. Dutton, H-V (S) USNR, has been assigned to Preventive Medicine. Lt. (jg) Fred C. Cole, D-V (S) USNR, has been assigned to Administration Division for temporary duty.

Infantry School—Coincident with the departure of Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, Commandant of the Infantry School, to command of the Western Defense Command, a number of changes of assignment have been made at The Infantry School. Fifteen officers were transferred from the general section to the tactical section. Those transferred were Lt. Col. Philip Y. Browning, Maj. Darrell G. Costello, Maj. H. A. Cornell, Maj. William E. Ball, Maj. Robert F. O'Donnell, Maj. Henry P. Evans, Capt. Wesley S. Wieting, 1st Lt. Reuben C. Hinsdale, 1st Lt. John D. Totton, 1st Lt. John E. Franey and 2nd Lts. Walter A. Pashley, Jr., Leonard D. Rogers, John E. Holliday, Clinton D. Wood and Robert E. Gradle.

Thirty-three additions to the faculty of The Infantry School have been announced. They are: Col. Charles M. Chamberlain, Jr. from the Officers Replacement Pool and Lt. Col. Charles D. Wiegant from overseas duty, assigned to the secretary's office; Col. Everett L. Rice from Camp Butner and 1st Lt. David S. Bennett from the 176th Infantry to the communications section; Lt. Col. Quentin M. Spradling and Capt. Edwin Lusk from overseas duty, and Capt. Charles C. Nalle from Camp Roberts, to the tactical section; Capt. Charles W. Smith from Officers Replacement Pool to the automotive section; 2d Lt. George A. Horkan, Jr. from the 176th Infantry and the following second lieutenants, recently graduated from Officer Candidate School, all to the

Weapons Section: Richard K. Benjamin, Robert W. Christmann, Gene G. Gables, Edward M. Grady, D. P. Grutzmacher, Howard P. Johnson, Glynn R. Kruger, James E. Leker, Sumter D. Lowry III, George R. Mankin, Jr., Richard T. Mankin, Jack C. Maxwell, Tommy V. McCannon, Jr., Fred L. Moore, Jr., Fred P. Pipkin, Jr., Kenneth A. Ring, Jr., Edward R. Rutledge, Jr., John D. Salem, Norris E. Sayre, John H. Seny, Theodore W. Shidler, Jr., Eugene C. Snedeker, Clifford M. St. Clair and Francis R. White.

Five officers have been given new assignments at other stations. They are: Col. Frederick A. Bacher of the tactical section; Lt. Col. Kenneth E. Fields of the general section; 2d Lt. Herbert V. Zilver and WOJG John W. Rule of the weapons section and 1st Lt. Fred E. Hubbard of the training literature section.

Naval Aeronautics—Returning air groups, in this country for rest and awaiting reassignment, have told many stories of the experience gained in combat in theaters all over the world.

The "Sun Setters," officers and men of Air Group 23, one of the first groups to fly into combat from the deck of a light aircraft carrier of the CVL class, are home after months of action in the Pacific. They have helped to establish the worth of the light carrier in the fleet. The CVL's were built in hulls designed for a class of light, fast cruisers, on several of which construction had started prior to Pearl Harbor.

In August 1943 the "Sun Setters" first assignment was providing air cover for a landing strip being built on Baker Island. Here they gave the Navy's Grumman Hellcat fighter plane one of its first combat tests against the enemy. Serving at Rabaul and Truk, the air group in eight months of action destroyed or damaged a total of 81 Japanese planes, sunk or damaged 38 vessels and caused great damage to shore installations.

Air Group 30, commanded by Lt. Comdr. James G. Sliney, USN, is also back. The torpedo squadron of the group was commanded by Lt. Frederick C. Totbill, USNR. Pilots of the group include: Lt. Thomas L. Harnsberger, USNR; Lt. (jg) A. S. Yesensky, USNR; Lt. Roy F. Gillespie, USNR, and Ens. Winston B. Gunnels, USNR. The air group has participated in battles at Kavieng, Palau and Hollandia.

Also back is Air Group 12. The enemy has felt the fire of this group from Guadalcanal to the Indian Ocean. It has destroyed 102 planes, damaged 78 others, and sunk 104,500 tons of shipping and damaged another 198,500 tons.

Comdr. Joseph C. Clinton, commanding officer of the group, emphasizes the fact that they always fought as a team and never as individuals.

Officers Ease Hardships—Writing to the New York Sun, War Correspondent Gault MacGowan declared, "There is an opinion that the popular officers are those who share the difficulties and hardships with their men." Mr. MacGowan reminded that perhaps, however, it is not so much this quality as it is the amount of initiative and resourcefulness in the officer's character that accounts for that elusive quality of leadership. For example, an officer might be able to keep his men from complaining about bad conditions by enduring the same hardships they endure, but the officer who wants to obtain the devoted leadership of his men will do so if he can bring his resourcefulness to bear against the hardships and overcome them instead of just enduring them and not doing anything about them. Usually there is a way to overcome difficulties if a man is willing to look for it, Mr. MacGowan said.

Bureau of Ships—The Secretary of the Navy has named a new attack transport in honor of the late Marvin Hunter McIntyre, former secretary to the President. Mr. McIntyre, who was formerly on the staff of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, was long closely identified with the Navy, serving as special assistant to Secretaries of the Navy Daniels and Denby and then as assistant director and director of Public Relations. The Marvin H. McIntyre will be constructed at the plant of the California Shipbuilding Corp., Wilmington, Calif.

The heavy cruiser Bremerton was launched 2 July at the Camden, N. J., yards of the New York Shipbuilding Corp. Miss Elizabeth K. McGowan sponsored the vessel.

The 2,200-ton destroyer Borie, named for the destroyer Borie which was lost in the Atlantic in 1943, was launched 4 July at United States Steel's Kearny, N. J., yard. Both the old and new Borie honored the late Adolphe Edward Borie, Secretary of the Navy under President Grant. The sponsor was Mrs. Albert Nalle, great-grand-niece of Secretary Borie.

Launched 4 July at the same yard were the destroyer escorts Cross and Hanna, honoring Lt. (jg) Frederick Cushing Cross and Pvt. William Thomas Hanna, USMC. Both ships were christened by the mothers of the men for whom they were named.

The Destroyer Higbee, first American combat vessel to bear the name of a woman, will be christened in honor of the late Mrs. Lenah S. Higbee, first superintendent of the Navy Nurse Corps. The vessel is under construction at the Bath Iron Works Corp., Bath, Maine.

The naval attack cargo auxiliary Leo was launched 29 June at the Federal Shipbuilding and Dry Dock yards, Kearny, N. J. Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, widow of the former Secretary of the Treasury, was the sponsor.

The aircraft carrier Randolph was launched 28 June at the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., Newport News, Va. This is the seventh ship of the Essex class to be launched at this plant since the beginning of the war. Mrs. Guy M. Gillette, wife of Senator Gillette, Iowa, sponsored the vessel.

The Secretary of the Navy designated Mrs. J. William Ditter as the sponsor of the new destroyer William Ditter, named for her husband, the late J. William Ditter, Representative from Pennsylvania. The destroyer, under construction at the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Co., Mariners' Harbor, Staten Island, N. Y., was launched 4 July.

Navy Chaplains Corps—During a recent trip of a warship through the Panama Canal, only the chaplain and an officer guide were allowed to go ashore. Only the need for a portable organ on the ship for religious services made this possible. Making their way along a business artery they saw one through a shop door. The proprietor said it was not for sale as it belongs to the Archbishop of Panama. On visiting the cleric, Archbishop Juan Jose Maiztegui, and explaining their need of the organ he gave it to them for a nominal sum since they insisted on paying for it.

Knowing that the ship lacked a Communion Service, the Chaplain and his guide called on Bishop Harry Beal at the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral, to learn whether the Cathedral had a surplus one. When they left they carried with them a silver service, given outright to the ship.

The Navy is publicizing the fact that a non-conformist Protestant chaplain was able to secure a Catholic portable organ and an Episcopal Communion Service for the ship. To round out the religions represented, it is hoping that the officer guide was of the Hebrew faith.

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Division Histories

27th, 28th, 32nd and 77th Division Summaries of Operations in the World War," prepared by the American Battle Monuments Commission. With forewords by General John J. Pershing, General of the Armies, and chairman of the Battle Monuments Commission. United States Government Printing Office. Prices: 27th, \$1.00; 28th and 77th, \$1.50; 32nd \$1.25.

FOUR more histories of World War I combat divisions have been added to the series which will contain 28 in all. Containing, as did former volumes, operational maps, tables of organization and casualties, they present the clearest obtainable picture of AEF combat operations.

The 27th Division was organized at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., in September, 1917, from National Guard Troops of the State of New York. In the early spring of 1918 the division was brought to full strength by the addition of selective service men. The division saw action in the Dickebusch Lake and Scherpenberg Sector, Ypres-Lys Offensive and Somme Offensive.

The 28th Division was organized in August 1917 from National Guard units of the State of Pennsylvania and brought to full strength by assignment of selective service men from Camp Lee, Va., Camp Meade, Md., and Camp Travis, Texas. Overseas it saw service in the Chateau-Thierry Sector, Champagne-Marne Defensive, Aisne-Marne Offensive, Fismes Sector, Oise-Aisne Offensive, Clermont Sector and Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

The 32nd, organized at Camp McArthur, Texas, from National Guard troops of the States of Michigan and Wisconsin, saw action in the Aisne-Marne Offensive, the Oise-Aisne Offensive and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive.

The 77th Division, National Army, was organized at Camp Upton, N. Y., from selective service men from New York City and adjoining counties. Their AEF service included the Vesle Sector, Oise-Aisne Offensive, Foret d'Argonne Sector and Meuse Argonne Offensive.



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U. S. War Round Up (Continued from Page 1359)

Carpinet. Fighting is in progress on the airfield there. Other Allied units, moving from the eastern flank of the Odon bridgehead, advanced several miles, capturing Verzon and joining with our troops on their left.

In the base of the Cherbourg peninsula Allied forces moving south captured the high ground north of La Haye du Puits this morning. The successful assault of this dominating feature followed earlier advances near St. Remy des Landes, Blanchelande and La Poterie where substantial gains have been made.

ALLIED HQ. ON NEW GUINEA 29 June

Hansa Bay: Our ground forces, in an uninterrupted advance of eighty miles from Bunabun Harbor, have reached the mouth of the Sepik River, seventy miles southeast

of Wewak. At Hansa Bay, once the enemy's principal coastal base, large quantities of abandoned supplies and equipment were captured.

4 July

Numfor Island: Our ground forces have landed at Kamiri on Numfor Island, 100 statute miles west of our Biak Island airfields. The movement was an amphibious one, and the troops went ashore through the surf under cover of naval and air bombardment.

Landings were made through narrow and difficult coral reefs, generally regarded as impracticable for such a purpose. As a result the location of the attack was completely unexpected by the enemy and his defense preparations were outflanked.

Our forces consequently landed with practically no loss, either ground, naval or air units, and promptly secured the airfield, our main objective, without a struggle. Thirty partially damaged airplanes were captured by our ground troops on the field.

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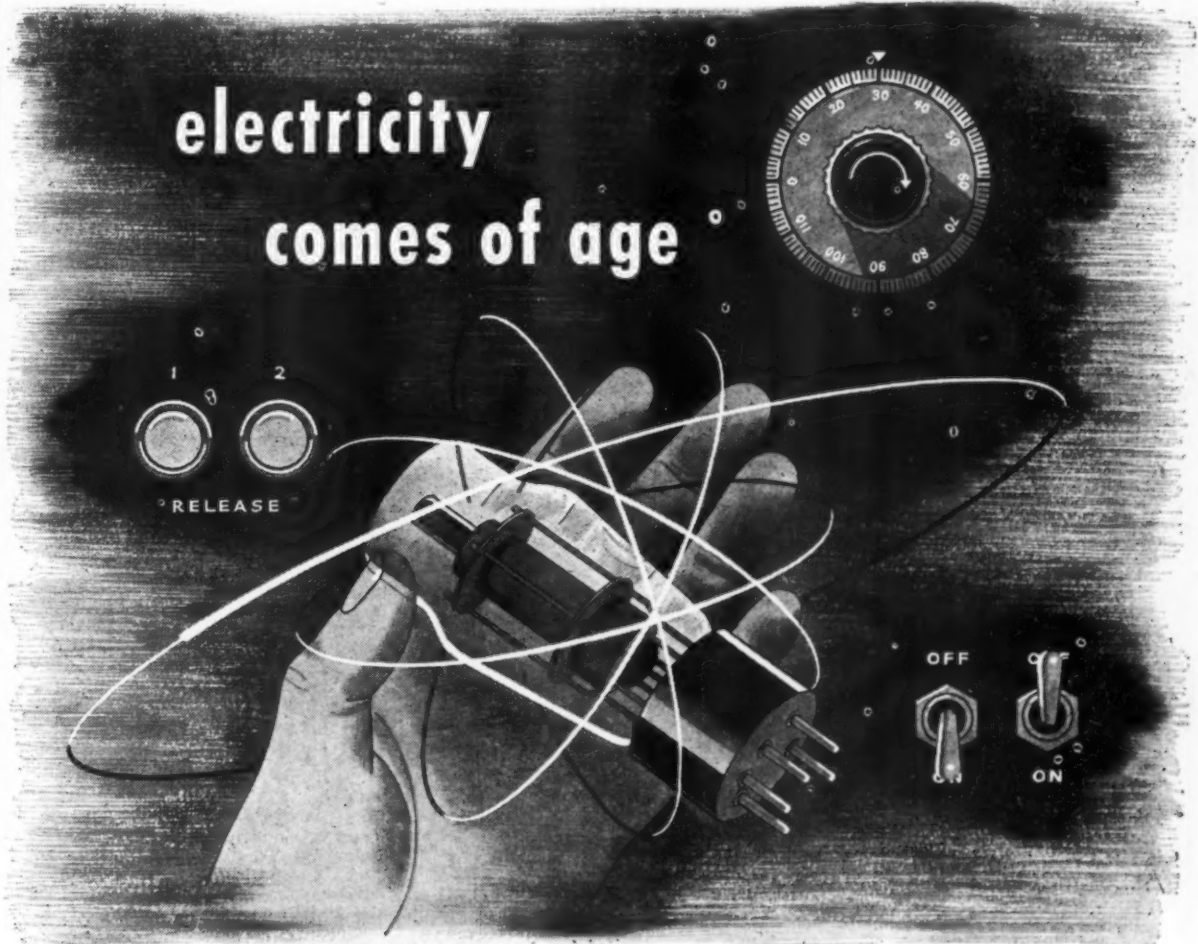
The seizure of this base will give added breadth and depth to our air deployment and will further dislocate the enemy's South Seas defenses, already seriously shaken by our previous advances.

Sarini: Our ground forces have expanded their perimeter from the Maffin Bay air-drome to the Woske River, with elements now established on the west bank of the river.

5 July

Numfor: Our ground forces, reinforced by paratroops, have established a strong perimeter around Kamiri airfield and are reducing enemy-defended positions along the coast to the east. Tanks, naval and air forces are aiding the troops. Seven medium-sized artillery pieces and much booty have been captured.

(Please turn to Page 1371)



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Limited service enlisted personnel of the Navy who desire assignment to their home naval districts in preference to being assigned to the naval district in which the hospital in which they convalesced is located may be transferred to a selected naval district, river command or naval air training command for assignment, the Navy Department has directed.

Such transfers, it was made clear, must be without expense to the government. It is felt that many men who have suffered disabilities and are rated limited service will want to serve near their homes. Therefore, no restrictions will be placed on the transfer of such men to their home districts. However, if the number of men desiring service in a particular district results in an excess of personnel in the area, the Navy may have to make appropriate reassignment of the surplus.

Exact Weight Scales

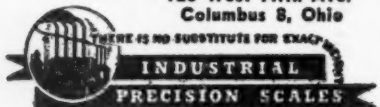
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The mechanics of assignment are prescribed by the department in letter Pers-6303-DW-12; P16-3/MM, "Return to duty of enlisted patients disabled for general service." The letter, dated 27 May, rescinds letter Pers-630-RMH; P16-3/MM, of 17 June 1943.

Approve Philippine Legislation

To advance the date of the independence of the Philippine Islands the President has signed S. J. Res. 93 which authorizes him to set the date, after consultation with the President of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, prior to 4 July 1946, the date set by the law of 1934. Included in the law is the authority to withhold or to acquire and retain such bases, necessary appurtenances and the rights incident thereto, in addition to any provided for by the law of 1934, as may be deemed necessary for the mutual protection of the Philippine Islands and the United States.

Looking toward the rehabilitation and development of the Philippines after the war, the President has approved S. J. Res. 94 which provides for the establishing of the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission. Members of this commission are to be appointed within 15 days of the enactment of the resolution. The commission will be made up of 3 U. S. Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate, 3 Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House, 3 persons appointed by the President of the United States, and 9 representatives to be appointed by the President of the Philippines.

Purple Heart Awards

The Navy Department has directed commanders making awards of the Purple Heart to include in the citation or order the date of the wound for which the award was made.

The regulation, Circular Letter No. 164-44, Bureau of Naval Personnel, states that the practice of not indicating date of wound not only constitutes an incomplete record of the award, but in the future might cause duplication and confusion, when a man may qualify for a gold star in lieu of a second medal.

Sea Services Clothing Allowances

President Roosevelt has issued a new executive order making changes in the one issued 24 June, 1943, setting clothing allowances for enlisted personnel of the Navy and Coast Guard and their reserve components.

The clothing allowance for enlisted men other than chief petty officers, cooks, stewards, members of the Navy, Naval Academy, or Coast Guard Academy bands, was increased from \$136.66 to \$145.40, and their quarterly maintenance allowance raised from \$8.75 to \$9.00. Enlisted men advanced to chief petty officer, cook, or steward or assigned as band members within 30 days of enlistment or reporting to active duty had their clothing allowance reduced from \$163.34 to \$154.60.

Also regulations were amended to provide for payment of undrawn balance of cash clothing allowance at expiration of 90 days from and including date of enlistment or reporting for active duty, or on date of advancement to chief petty officer or assignment to band, whichever is earlier, also to permit payment of cash clothing allowance as specified without regard to prior issues in kind.

Army Civil Jobs for Vets

The 9th Service Command Civilian Personnel Division's program to secure employment at military installations for World War II veterans has been adopted by the other eight service commands. It was announced this week at service command headquarters, Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Air of the program, which was inaugurated by the 9th Service Command more than two months prior to national adoption by the Army Service Forces in Washington, D. C., is to secure immediate employment for disabled soldiers awaiting discharge at military general hospitals.

Since the plan has been in effect hundreds of disabled servicemen after leaving the military have accepted War Department civilian employment.

Located at each of the eleven General hospitals in the Ninth Service Command is a detached civil service board which weekly receives lists of available openings from commanding officers of posts, camps and stations. This information is passed on to the serviceman and, if the job is desired and civil service requirements are met, the board recommends employment.

Generals Exchange Posts

Lt. Gen. George Gruent, Commanding General of the Eastern Defense Command, has announced an exchange of assignments by Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Jones, formerly commander of the Harbor Defenses of Portland, Me., and Brig. Gen. Alden G. Strong, formerly commander of U. S. Army Forces in Bermuda.

In leaving his post at Portland for Bermuda, General Jones terminates an assignment which he has held for two years, and General Strong returns to the United States after having served more than three years in Bermuda. The exchange of posts by the two officers conforms to the War Department's rotation policy which provides for the return, whenever practicable, of personnel who have served outside the Continental United States for long periods.

New Aide for Sec. Navy

Capt. John W. Roper has been named aide to Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, succeeding Comdr. Morton C. Mumma, jr., who has been assigned to duty in the Bureau of Naval Personnel.

Navy's D-Day Role

In revealing the vital role played by the Navy in our strategic progress, Under Secretary of the Navy, Ralph A. Bard, speaking at the Statue of Liberty at Bedloe's Island, New York, 2 July, said, "Our Navy on D-day was screening the flow of men and supplies from E-boat and submarine attacks; operating the landing craft; spearheading the landing with a mighty barrage that literally pulverized the beaches, and supporting the advance of infantrymen after the landing with pinpoint bombardment of key positions of the enemy."

Mr. Bard said that after one of our destroyers had knocked out a series of enemy strongpoints that were pinning down the Infantry a few miles inland, a thankful Army officer summed up his appreciation in a message to the commander of the ship. The message read: "Thank God for the Navy."

Now is no time to let up on our efforts, said Mr. Bard, for in any fight the time to intensify one's efforts is when the enemy is getting the worst of it. We have weakened our adversaries, said the Under Secretary, and they are getting progressively weaker while we are getting progressively stronger.

Concluding his statement, Mr. Bard said: "Your sons are fighting side by side with those whose forebears may have landed on the Plymouth Rock, but the bullets that rain down upon them make no distinction. If anything, your consciousness of war and your love of freedom are whetted more than usual by the knowledge that relatives and friends abroad have suffered, struggled and died in resisting the forces of aggression."

Rehearsals for Invasion Day

American and British air forces in Great Britain carried out elaborate secret experiments for six months before the invasion of Normandy to discover exactly what type of weapons—bullets, bombs or rockets—should be used against specific types of targets. Huge zones, sometimes 100 square miles were equipped with dummy soldiers and real tanks and other vehicles to attack, in order to decide what weapons were the most effective.

The main job was to discover what weapons should be used against specific targets. All possible targets had to be surveyed and put into their proper categories. It was found that the targets could be classified as follows: thick concrete positions, beach defenses, barbed wire and mine fields, coastal guns, communications such as railroads, bridges, etc.; and ponton bridges.

These targets were far from simple. When enemy personnel is encountered at targets, including vehicles and permanent and temporary fortifications, and combinations of types. With these overall efforts to be prepared—the plans were made for not only D-day, but D-day plus 5 days, D-day plus 20 days, and D-day plus 90 days.

Marine Corps Retirements

Seven officers of the Marine Corps Reserve were placed on the retired list on 1 July for physical disability. No regular Marine Corps officers were retired on that date.

The Reservists retired were:

Col. Alfred Adair Watters, Maj. William Joseph Platten, Retired; 1st Lt. Raymond Rudolph Binder; 1st Lt. Claude Le Eldrin Grout; 1st Lt. James Harvey Sands; 1st Lt. Thomas Gordon Swift; 2nd Lt. Jacob H. Van Aernam, Jr.



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Must Pay Train Tax

The Comptroller General has held (decision B-41984) that officers traveling in a mileage status may not be reimbursed for the tax imposed on amounts paid for the transportation of persons, in addition to the 8 cents per mile allowance prescribed by section 12 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942 to which they are entitled when not furnished transportation on Government transportation requests pursuant to the act of 12 June, 1906.

While, in view of the Government's exemption, payment of the transportation tax imposed by section 3469 of the Internal Revenue Code is not required when officers traveling in a mileage status are furnished transportation on Government transportation requests pursuant to the act of 12 June 1906—for which a deduction of 3 cents per mile is made from the officer's mileage account—there would be no legal basis for avoidance of the tax on sleeping and parlor car accommodations by use of transportation requests, in view of the prohibition in the 1906 act as to the furnishing of transportation requests for such accommodations to officers traveling in a mileage status.

Retention of Combat Wounded

Combat-wounded personnel who as a result of their wounds are permanently below the minimum physical standards of MR 1-9 will be discharged unless they specifically request retention, the War Department has ordered. Those who desire will be retained if their condition permits any reasonably useful employment.

Prior instructions permitted retention unless they requested discharge of combat wounded personnel who as a result of their wounds are permanently qualified for limited duty only.

The change makes positive action on the part of the individual necessary if he desires to continue in service; formerly, the positive action was necessary to obtain discharge.

Right to Transportation

The Comptroller General has held (decision B-41251) that Navy enlisted men who are absent from their station—whether on authorized leave, absence over leave, or absence without leave—at the time their organization is transferred, and who return to the station from which the absence began, are not, by reason of such absence, deprived of their right to transportation from the old to the new station at Government expense.

Credit Enlisted Service

The Comptroller General has held (decision B-41875) that while under section 3A of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, as amended, Naval Reserve officers may not count prior service as midshipmen (temporary) of the Naval Reserve for longevity pay purposes, their active service as midshipmen does not preclude the counting as Naval Reserve enlisted service of a concurrent period during which their enlisted status was retained in accordance with the regulations governing the appointment of enlisted men as midshipmen (temporary).

Reports Typhus Control

Brig. Gen. Leon A. Fox, field director of the Typhus Commission, told in Washington recently of the methods used in the Mediterranean Area to fight typhus among the civilian population and the success achieved in preventing its spread to the Army.

"Typhus has been removed from the death list of the American soldier," said General Fox. The use of immunizing vaccine and the distribution of DDT powder as a part of every combat soldier's equipment, he explained, is now the method of combatting the disease.

In Naples, where at one time 50 cases a day were reported among the civilian population, only one case, so mild that it could only have been diagnosed by ex-

perts, was found among military personnel.

Efficient delousing of civilians with the powder, at the peak 73,000 in one day, brought the epidemic under control. The cooperation of the commanding general at Naples, who furnished personnel, equipment and transportation, received the highest praise from General Fox.

Low-Cost Housing Rental

In areas where low-cost housing has been taken over by the War Department and occupied by military personnel, no rental allowance will accrue and no rental will be charged. In those areas which have not been taken over by the War Department, and consequently rental is charged, officers will be entitled to rental allowance.

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Study Self-entertainment

A "Soldier Show" conference, designed to assist military personnel in developing self-entertainment projects in areas where civilian entertainers are not available will be conducted at eight posts, camps and stations in the 9th Service Command during July and August, it was announced by Maj. Gen. David McCoach, Jr., commanding general, at Ft. Douglas, Utah.

Posts participating are Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; Camp Haan, Calif.; Camp Cooke, Calif.; Camp San Luis Obispo, Calif.; Ft. Ord, Calif.; Camp Stoneman, Calif., and Ft. Lawton, Wash.



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MRS. HAROLD R. STARK, wife of Admiral Stark, commanding Naval Forces in England, is leaving their home in Spring Valley, Washington, the middle of this month for two months' sojourn at their summer place, on Lake Carey in Pennsylvania. She will be accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Harold Gillespie, and little girl. Lt. Gillespie, USNR, left yesterday for a new duty after spending some time with the family in Washington.

Mrs. Norman T. Kirk, wife of the Surgeon General of the Army who is with Secretary of War Stimson in Rome, left Washington yesterday for Montauk, L. I., where she will visit her brother, Mr. P. B. Duryea and Mrs. Duryea and later make a series of visits with friends.

Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Charles Clifford Windsor entertained at a farewell party last week for the Counselor of the Embassy of Yugoslavia and Mme. Rybar who departed from Washington during the week. Among those glimpsed at the late afternoon gathering were the Commandant of the Marine Corps, and Mrs. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Clark Woodward, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Ferdinand Reichmuth, Vice Adm. and Mrs. Randall Jacobs, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Louis de Stelguer, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Leslie Bratton, Rear Adm. and Mrs. A. M. Charlton, Rear Adm. and Mrs. Calvin Cobb.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Dewitt Peck were also of the company as were Brig. Gen.

SERVICE SOCIAL NEWS

and Mrs. John Greely, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Robert Denig, Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Littleton Waller, Col. and Mrs. Eugene Villaret, Capt. and Mrs. Roland Schumann, Capt. and Mrs. Smith Hempstone, Maj. and Mrs. Parker West, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter Amersbury, jr., and many more.

Among the young men reporting at West Point last week was John McKenna Milton, son of Mrs. Alexander M. Milton, and the late Col. Milton who was a graduate of the Academy in 1903. Cadet Milton went in on a presidential appointment as did his brother, Lt. Col. T. Ross Milton, graduate of the Academy, class of 1940 and now serving with the Army Air Forces in England.

Col. and Mrs. Matt C. Bristol have had at their quarters at Soldiers Home, in Washington their daughter, Mrs. George A. Carver, wife of Lt. Col. Carver, USA, stationed in the Middle West, who has been extensively entertained by her numerous friends.

Miss Nancy Hawkins, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Hamilton Hawkins plans a visit with her cousin, Mrs. Crampton Jones, at the latter's cottage at Falmouth, on Massachusetts' South Shore. Mrs. Ray Williamson, wife of Gen. Williamson, also has a cottage at Falmouth for the summer. Mrs. Leven C. Allen, wife of Gen. Allen, has taken a cottage at Harwichport, Mass.

Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Albert J. Bowley have had visiting them the latter's sister, Mrs. Alfred I. du Pont of Wilmington, Del., and they entertained at an informal dinner party for her last Friday evening.

Mrs. William H. Standley has come on from California to join Admiral Standley, one-time Chief of Naval Operations and Ambassador to Russia, who is on duty in Washington, and with them at their apartment at 1824 Massachusetts Ave., is their daughter-in-law, Mrs. William H. Standley, jr., whose husband, Comdr. Standley is recuperating from an illness at Naval Hospital.

Mrs. William Harris Isbell, jr., her mother, Mrs. Jefferson D. Childs, sr., and Mrs. Isbell's two children, Linda Childs Isbell and Bill III, are settling in the home they have purchased in San Antonio, at 334 Elmhurst Avenue, for the duration. Lt. Col. Isbell is overseas, with the European Theater of Operations.

Col. Isbell's family have just arrived in San Antonio from New York City where they spent the winter with Col. Isbell's mother and father, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Isbell. They also paid a visit to Mrs. Childs' son's household, that of Lt. Col. J. D. Childs. Col. Childs is now overseas also, so they visited Mrs. Childs, jr., and Col. and Mrs. Childs' son.

Lt. and Mrs. William Hagenah have visiting them her sister, Miss Dorothy Wrigley of Chicago, and Tuesday Lt. Drew Dudley was host at a cocktail party for them. In the company were Capt. Chester Wood, Assistant Naval Aide to the President, and Mrs. Wood, Lt. and Mrs. Collier Young, Maj. and Mrs. John Morrill, Lt. Comdr. Conrad Thornquist, Lt. Holmes Clare, Lt. Robert Dudley and others.

Mrs. W. F. Anderson, who has been visiting her parents, Admiral and Mrs. Orin Gould Murfin in Coronado, is leaving shortly for San Francisco to become a member of the Social Service Staff of the Children's Hospital.

Miss Ma'Su Thoroughman, daughter of Col. Roy M. Thoroughman, Inf., and Mrs. Thoroughman, has arrived from Sullins College, Bristol, Va., to join her mother for the summer. They have taken an apartment at 3220 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington. Col. Thoroughman is on foreign duty.

Darwin Caye Miller, former Texas Aggie and until recently a student of En-



MRS. JOHN V. EARLS, who before her recent marriage to Lt. Earls, USNR, was Miss Jacqueline Louise Griswold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Carroll Griswold of Darien, Conn.

Weddings and Engagements

MISS MARY DEREKA PASCHAL, daughter of Brig. Gen. Paul C. Paschal, USA, and Mrs. Paschal, was married to Lt. James Neilly Elliott, AUS, son of Col. and Mrs. Lowell A. Elliott of Washington, Thursday evening, 29 June. The wedding was held at the home of Col. and Mrs. James B. Woolnough at Arlington, Va., instead of a church wedding planned for August, army orders conflicting with previous plans.

Gen. Paschal is overseas and Col. Woolnough took his place in escorting the bride and giving her in marriage. She wore a gown of cut velvet which had previously served three generations of brides in Mrs. Woolnough's family. Orange blossoms held her full length veil and her flowers were gardenias and bouvardia.

Preceding the bride was little Miss Marianna Woolnough in white organdy as flower girl. Miss Virginia Lee, a schoolmate at the Maret School which both girls attended, was maid of honor. The Misses Ann Elliott and Patricia Lee Ennis were bridesmaids. The best man was Lt. John P. Elliott, recently graduating from West Point, a brother of the bridegroom. Another brother, Lt. Bruce Elliott, USA, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., was an usher, as were Lt. Col. James Churchill and Lt. Col. James B. Woolnough. The young bridegroom attended the American School in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and Dartmouth College, before entering the Service. He is now stationed in Texas.

Miss Jane Austin Badger, daughter of Rear Adm. and Mrs. Oscar Charles Badger of Washington will be married to Lt. Frederick John Leary, jr., USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leary of Hampstead, L. I., 29 July. The ceremony will be in St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Cathedral. The bride-elect graduated from Gunston Hall, Washington, while her fiancé attended Phillips-Andover and Harvard. He belongs to the Harvard Club of New York.

Col. Stanley M. Umstead, commanding officer of the Smyrna Army Air Field, and Mrs. Umstead announce the engagement of their daughter, Patricia Stanley, to Lt. Richard Thomas Eaton, a flying instructor stationed at the Smyrna Field.

Miss Umstead is a graduate of Central High School, Murfreesboro, Tenn., and attended Tennessee State College at Murfreesboro. She is a member of the Murfreesboro Cotillion Club.

Lieutenant Eaton is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Eaton of Waterloo, Iowa. He is a graduate of the University of Iowa, and was commissioned and re-

ceived his wings at George Field, Ill. The wedding will take place in August.

At the Monastery of St. Mary and St. John, Cambridge, Mass., 3 June, Miss Carolyn Carver, W-V (S) USNR daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Wilbur J. Carver, USN-Ret., was married to Lt. Lewis J. Stecher, jr., USN, son of Capt. and Mrs. Lewis J. Stecher, USN.

Miss Robertajane Crim, daughter of Maj. Charles H. Crim, USA-Ret., and Mrs. Crim, of Coral Gables, Fla., was married to Lt. Richard Louis Hamilton, USAAF, Saturday 24 June in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Rex Wilkes officiating. A reception at the home of the bride, in Riverside Drive, followed the ceremony.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a gown of white marquisette with insertion of Chantilly lace, and a finger length veil of French illusion, held by a coronet of lace. Her flowers were white orchids and stephanotis.

Her attendants were Mrs. Francis X. Schwarzenbek, matron of honor, and Miss Penney Roth, maid of honor, with the Misses Jane Mack and Barbara Neblett, bridesmaids.

Lt. Hamilton's best man was his brother, Capt. Rolly Hamilton, USA. Ushers were Lt. Fred H. Stamm, jr., Lt. John F. Hohl and Capt. Raymond L. Elmgren. The bridal pair left immediately after the reception for a short wedding trip. They will live at Tyndall Field, Fla., while Lt. Hamilton is stationed there.

The former Miss Crim was graduated this year from the University of Miami where she was a member of Theta Alpha Phi, national honorary dramatics fratern-

(Continued on Next Page)

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Posts and Stations

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

3 July 1944

The married officers of the Engineering Department of the Post Graduate School, their wives and guests held a picnic at the Skeet Club, Saturday afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock. Capt. J. W. Adams, USN, was chairman of the committee for arrangements.

Col. R. O. Bare, USMC, who has been visiting his mother, Mrs. Bertha Bare, returned recently from London where he was on the staff of Sir Bertram Ramsay, Admiral of the Allied Naval Force.

Mrs. Walter C. Holt, wife of Captain Holt, USN, and their daughters, the Misses Harriet and Brooke Holt, will visit Capt. Holt's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Harter Holt in Vermont for the month of July.

Mrs. George W. Patterson, wife of Captain Patterson, USN, has returned to her home at Wadsworth after spending two months in Winchester, Mass.

Mrs. Frederick H. Smith, Jr., wife of Brigadier General Smith, AAF, has arrived to spend a month with her sister, Mrs. Oliver Vanden Berg, wife of Colonel Vanden Berg, USA, at her home on Franklin street.

Captain and Mrs. Valentine Pottle and Mrs. Pottle's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lucien Basset and Miss Georgette Basset, were guests at a reception last Tuesday in Washington, given by Comdr. and Mrs. Charles C. Windom in honor of the Counselor of the Yugoslav Embassy and Madame Rybar.

Mrs. John F. Meigs, wife of Comdr. Meigs, and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. C. F. Meigs, wife of Lt. Comdr. Meigs, are spending a week in Cambridge, Mass.

Captain Valentine Pottle, USN, and Mrs. Pottle, who have been living at Carvel Hall, left Friday to make their home in Washington, D. C.

NORFOLK, VA.

6 July, 1944

Comdr. and Mrs. Robert E. Davenport were hosts on Sunday at an all day picnic at Forest Hills on Lynnhaven Bay, in celebration of their silver wedding anniversary.

The guests included: Capt. and Mrs. L. P. Treadwell, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Miles, Capt. and Mrs. F. B. Britt, Comdr. and Mrs. R. E. Wilson, Comdr. and Mrs. C. P. Morgan, Comdr. and Mrs. T. F. Donohue, Comdr. and Mrs. J. G. Hagstrom, Comdr. and Mrs. W. F. Murdy, Comdr. and Mrs. J. J. Hutson, Comdr. and Mrs. R. E. Cronin, Comdr. and Mrs. C. R. Hoffecker, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. P. Simmons, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Lott, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. H. Hall, Jr., Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. R. Crenshaw, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. F. J. Legere, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. P. S. Hogarth, Lt. Comdr. R. B. Keeley, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. C. C. Stutta, Dr. and Mrs. V. T. J. Length, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. L. Iefeler, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Wrightington, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. A. J. Bush.

Also Lt. and Mrs. J. L. Cook, Lt. and Mrs. R. S. Christian, Lt. and Mrs. E. C. Davidson, Lt. and Mrs. E. E. Dodson, Lt. and Mrs. E. M. Loftus, Lt. and Mrs. H. E. Rock, Lt. and Mrs. E. E. Underwood, Lt. W. L. Wilson, Lt. W. H. Givens, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. E. F. Aupperle, Lt. (jg) J. S. Dilday, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. N. J. Genholts, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. Golberman, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. H. D. Osborne, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. W. H. Livingston, Lt. (jg) Mary Rex, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. J. J. Stahl, Lt. (jg) A. E. Vogel, Ens. and Mrs. T. E. Crowell, Chief Mach. and Mrs. C. R. Mitchell, Mach. H. L. Darling, Mrs. M. S. Hardisty, Ssgt. Dorothy Davenport, Weller, Mrs. J. L. Weller, Mrs. J. C. Rickertts, Mrs. Marie H. Viccillo, Lt. (jg) and Mrs. F. C. Livesey, Lt. (jg) T. B. Scarfone, Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Daughtrey, Mr. and Mrs. E. Monfalcone, and Miss Margaret Rickertts.

Lt. Comdr. Abraham Theodore Schwartz, USN, and Mrs. Schwartz, of the Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., announce the engage-

ment of their daughter, Miss Ann-Marie Schwartz, to Lt. (jg) Elmer Caryle Brewton, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wayne Brewton, of Groveland, Ga.

Miss Schwartz attended the College of William and Mary. Lt. Brewton is a graduate of Georgia Teachers' College. He is now on duty at the Naval Ammunition Depot, St. Julien's Creek. The wedding will take place this month.

Invitations have been received here from Capt. Walter Ansel, USN, and Mrs. Angel, for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Abbie-Dora Ansel, and Ens. Carvel Hall Blair, USN, on Saturday, 15 July, at 5 P. M. in St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, Md. The wedding is of interest here, where Captain Ansel has been on duty several times.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH

24 June 1944

Lt. Col. and Mrs. L. B. C. Jones were hosts recently at a most enjoyable dinner at the Officers' Mess. Cocktails were served at their quarters beforehand.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. David McConch, Jr., entertained their service and civilian friends at a dinner dance on 29 May. The Officers' Mess was beautifully decorated for the occasion and ninety guests enjoyed their hospitality.

Brig. Gen. John Eager was a recent visitor to Ft. Douglas. With him was Col. J. T. Saltee, who, until last May, was stationed at this post.

Mrs. Samuel White, wife of the post commander, was hostess at a luncheon given at the Officers' Mess.

Lt. Col. Harper B. Cowles and Lt. Col. R. E. Rudisill have departed for Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., to attend the Command and General Staff School.

An informal "get-together" party for all officers and their ladies, warrant officers and their ladies, WAC officers and nurses of Service Command Unit 1902, Ft. Douglas, was held at the Officers' Mess on 20 June. A buffet supper and dancing was enjoyed by all.

On 21 June, Brig. Gen. John M. Willis, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Willis, were hosts at the Officers' Mess to sixty-four friends to celebrate their wedding anniversary.

Second Lt. Beverly C. Snow is visiting his parents, Col. Beverly C. Snow, CE, and Mrs. Snow. Lieutenant Snow recently graduated from the United States Military Academy.

The Locators

(Army—Address: The Locators, P. O. Box 537, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.)

THE Locators would appreciate any help you can give in locating the following officers' wives:

Mrs. Warren Ache (Pauline) (Lt. Ord.); Mrs. Henry Blesse (Fran) (Col. MC); Mrs. A. R. Charrington (Frances) (Maj.); Mrs. C. H. Dunning (Jean Todd) (Major); Mrs. Hoyt Fowler (Capt.); Mrs. N. B. Harhold (Steve) (Brig. Gen. AC); Mrs. Charles H. Hartman (Marge) (Gen.); Mrs. Charles R. Lanahan (Martha) (Col. MC); Mrs. Albert L. Land (Col.); Mrs. Courtenay McFayden (Col. IGD); Mrs. Walter W. Newson (Winnie) (Lt.); Mrs. Snyder Peebles (Mary Lou) (Lt. Col.); Mrs. Herman J. Rathjen (Ethel Mae) (Ret. Off.); Mrs. Harold C. Raymond (Athlene) (Col. FA); Mrs. Randolph M. Smith (Nora) (Lt. Col. Ord.); Mrs. E. L. Strohhehn (Peggy) (Col. FA); Mrs. Morris F. Tabler (Dor's) (Col. AC); Mrs. Thomas P. Thurlaw, Jr. (Col.); Mrs. Charles M. Taylor (Mary) (Col. DC); Mrs. Joseph L. Tucker (Tess) (Col. Int.); Mrs. Isaac George Walker (Col.); Mrs. Walter K. Wilson (Eva) (Gen.); Mrs. Tom Woodburn Margaret) (Col. AGD).

The day has passed when you could load a weapon with broken glass and nails—or dirty, corroded ammunition for that matter. Use the old bean—keep ammunition clean.

The Searchlight

(Navy—Address: The Searchlight, U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.)

THE Searchlight address file enters its third year with this issue of the wanted list. We have thousands of addresses on file as a result of the cooperation of readers and friends, but at the same time our wanted list grows rather than shrinks, so we need help in finding:

Allison, Mrs. W. C. wife of Lt. C. USN, '21; Andrews, Mrs. Chas. Lee, Jr., wife of Capt. USN; Bakutis, Mrs. F. E., wife of Comdr. USN, '35; Batchelor, Mrs. Edw. H., wife of Lt. C., USN; Booth, Mrs. Richard Henry, wife of Comdr. USN-Ret.; Bowman, Mrs. Roscoe LeRoy, wife of Capt. USN; Brady, Mrs. Anthony Rodgers, wife of Capt. USN; Brown, Mrs. Alfred Winsor, Jr., wife of Capt. USN, '10; Crasland, Mrs. Geo. N., wife of Comdr. (DC) USN; Clark, Mrs. Sherman, wife of Capt. USN; Chapman, Mrs. Albert E., wife of Comdr. USN, '22; Cotton, Mrs. John H., wife of Lt. C., USN; Denny, Mrs. Clifton Enyart, wife of Lt. C., USN Ret.; Flood, Mrs. Bruce Pepper, wife of Comdr. USN-Ret.; Griswold, Mrs. W. A., wife of Comdr. USN; Haeblerle, Mrs. Frederick E., wife of Capt. USN, '16; Irvine, Mrs. Donald, wife of Lt. C., USN, '34.

Jones, Mrs. G. F., wife of Capt. USMCR; Jackson, Mrs. Robert W., wife of Lt. C., USN; Jordan, Mrs. Francois, wife of Lt. C., USN; Lafrentz, Mrs. Walter Frederick, wife of Capt. USN-Ret.; Laish, Mrs. Frank, wife of Adm. (CHC) USN; Leurs, Mrs. Leverett, wife of Comdr. USN; Manahan, Mrs. Stewart Allan, wife of Capt. USN; Mayberry, Mrs. Dale, wife of Lt. C., USN; family of Ens. Meneses, USNR; Mills, Mrs. Schuyler, wife of Capt. USN; Moebus, Mrs. Lucian Ansel, wife of Capt. USN; McKenna, Mrs. Francis J., wife of Capt. USN, '21; McQueen, Mrs. John C., wife of Capt. USN, '21; Noble, Mrs. Chris, wife of Comdr. USN; Norman, Mrs. Robert Gentry, wife of Comdr. USN, '30.

Paddock, Mrs. Hubert B., wife of Capt. USN, '15; Peacher, Mrs. Robert McCormick, wife of Capt. USN; Ramee, Mrs. John, wife of Lt. C., USN; Ralston, Mrs. Frank M., II, wife of Lt. USN; Redgrave, Mrs. DeWitt C., wife of Comdr. USN; Skjonsby, Mrs. V. L., wife of Lt. C., USN, '34; Sweetser, Mrs. Willard M., wife of Comdr. USN, '26; Taylor, Mrs. J. E., wife of Lt. C., USN; Thomason, Mrs. Thaddeus Austin, Jr., wife of Capt. USN; Troxell, Mrs. Chas. E., wife of Ens. USN; Wollison, Mrs. H. D., wife of Capt. USN; Little, Mrs. Marion Nethery, wife of Capt. USN.

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Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

ity. Before coming to Coral Gables, four years ago, she attended the American Post School at Corregidor, Philippine Islands, where Major Crim was formerly stationed.

Lt. Hamilton, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Richard Hamilton who lived in San Antonio, Tex., was graduated from the University of Texas where he was a member of Phi Chi fraternity. Before being stationed at Tyndall Field, he served for 10 months in Italy. For his 51 missions in that war area he received the Distinguished Flying Cross and 10 Oak Leaf clusters.

In the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City, L. I., Miss Anne Elizabeth Wood, daughter of the Very Rev. and Mrs. Stanley Wood, was wed to Pfc. Philip William De Wolfe, MC, AUS, son of the Rt. Rev. James Pernette De Wolfe, Bishop of Long Island, and Mrs. De Wolfe. The uncle of the bridegroom, Rev. Francis B. Shaner of Sioux City, Iowa, assisted the bride's father at the ceremony and the benediction was pronounced by the Bishop.

The bride was escorted by her brother, Mr. Hubert Stanley Wood, Jr., and given in marriage by her father.

Mrs. Benjamin Loeb of New Orleans was matron of honor and Miss Maryo Harvey was maid of honor leading a group of bridesmaids. The bridegroom's brother, Rev. James Pernette De Wolfe, Jr., was best man.

An informal reception was held in the garden of the Deanery.

In the chapel of St. George's Episcopal Church in New York, Saturday, 1 July occurred the marriage of Miss Cynthia Lee, daughter of Capt. Charles Carroll Lee, USMCR, and Ens. John Burnett Russell, 3rd, USNR, son of Maj. J. B. Russell, Jr., AAF, and Mrs. Russell of New York. The Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland

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Weddings and Engagements

(Continued from Preceding Page)

was the clergyman.

The bride wore a veil of heirloom lace attached to a coronet of antique lace over white satin with trimming of antique lace. White orchids, bouvardia and gladioli formed the bridal bouquet. Sisters of the bride, Eleanor and Mary Lee, were maids of honor.

Lt. Charles Bolling, AUS, was best man and ushers included Ens. Nicholas Christie, William Bohlen, Frank Richards, Peter Torrey, James Congdon and William Heppenheimer, all USNR. Ensign Russell, a graduate of Yale, received his commission from the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School of Columbia University two days before the wedding.

Capt. Edward R. Durgin, USN, and Mrs. Durgin of Middle Haddam, Conn., announce the engagement of their daughter, Susanna Shaw Durgin, to Waring Carrington Hopkins, son of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Hopkins of Merion, Pa.

Miss Durgin is a student at Bryn Mawr College.

Mr. Hopkins returned last August after serving with the British Eighth Army, American Field Service, in Africa. He is finishing this semester at Duke University, Durham, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. G. McGlisses, of Wayne, Pa., announce the engagement of their daughter, Virginia Lee, to Midn. Edward Wingate Mullinix, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard E. Mullinix, of Round Bay, Md.

Miss McGlisses was a member of the 1940 graduating class of Beaver College, Jenkintown, Pa.

Midshipman Mullinix attended St. John's College, Annapolis, Md.

The wedding will take place the latter part of this month.

Miss Ella Marie Cain, daughter of Mrs. Buford B. Cain and the late Mr. Cain of Sulphur Springs, became the bride of Lt. Col. Urey Woodson Alexander, son of Mr.

and Mrs. Hamilton Alexander of Washington, D. C., and Owensboro, Ky., at the First Baptist Church in Sulphur Springs Tuesday 27 June. The Rev. C. Wade Freeman read the ceremony.

Given in marriage by her uncle, C. M. Cain, the bride wore a traditional gown of white slipper satin. Her long veil of heirloom Brussels lace fell from a tiny half hat of illusion and clusters of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and stephanotis.

Mrs. T. J. Christian, jr., of Sulphur Springs attended the bride as matron of honor. Other attendants were Mrs. Coke H. Rhodes and Mrs. Warren Rockwell, sister of the bridegroom. Hamilton Alexander attended his son as best man, and ushers were Bentley Young of Dallas, Col. A. A. McDaniel of Mineola, Jack Beale Clendinning of Sulphur Springs, and Bob Denhart of Porto Allegro, Brazil.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

The couple will live in Colorado Springs, Colo.

The bride attended Ward-Belmont at Nashville, SMU, and the University of Texas, where she was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority. The bridegroom attended George Washington University at Washington, D. C., and the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

Society

(Continued from Page 1366)

gineering at the University of Syracuse and captain in the student brigade, is now Corporal Darwin Caye Miller. Corporal Miller is stationed at Camp Shelby, Miss., with the 1262nd Combat Engineers Battalion. He is the son of Mrs. Walter James Alsop of Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

Mrs. William Hermann Godel and her small daughter, Kathy, are visiting the former's mother, Mrs. Walter Ray Mann, widow of Lt. Col. Mann, USA, at her home on Yuma Street, Washington, D. C. Mrs. Godel will be remembered as Joan Mann. Capt. Godel, USMC, has returned to duty in the Pacific area.

An officers' party will be given by the

National Council of Jewish Juniors on Sunday evening 9 July at 8 p. m. in the Empire Room of the Hotel Ambassador, 14th and K Streets, N. W. Miss Harriet Arnovich, chairman in charge of arrangements, can be reached at Ordway 5655 for additional information.

Awards and Decorations

Medal of Honor

*Sgt. H. J. Thomas, USMC—Extraordinary heroism at Bougainville.

*2nd Lt. W. E. Truemper, AAF—Died in vain effort to save his pilot.

*Sgt. Archibald Mathies, AAF—Died in vain effort to save his pilot.

Distinguished Service Medal

Maj. Gen. A. J. Barnett, USA—C. of S. in South Pacific Area.

Brig. Gen. L. M. Kreber, USA—Bougainville.

Brig. Gen. C. F. Craig, USA—Bougainville.

Navy Cross

Comdr. J. A. Moore, USA (GS)—Submarine war.

Comdr. G. E. Porter, jr., USN (GS)—Submarine war.

Legion of Merit

*Comdr. J. J. Shaffer, III, USN—Submarine war.

Comdr. G. E. Porter, jr., USN—Sank two enemy ships.

Rear Adm. F. J. Lowry, USN—Comdr. of Task Force at Anzio.

Maj. Gen. W. K. Wilson, USA—C. G. III Army Corps.

Lt. Col. R. O. Bowen, USMC—Southwest Pacific area.

Lt. Col. D. W. Fuller, USMC—Southwest Pacific area.

Col. P. A. Wakeman, SC—Established communications in Ireland.

Brig. Gen. C. S. Adams, USA—C. of C. and MTS of CCC.

Brig. Gen. J. E. Moore, USA—C. of S. 30th Inf. Div. and 35th Inf. Div.

Brig. Gen. C. L. Studevant, USA—C. of Troops Div. Ch. of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. V. V. Taylor, USA—Land Lease responsibility.

Col. J. W. Dansby, FD—Dep. Finance Officer, HQ. European Theater of Op.

Col. W. G. Layman, Inf.—Comdt. of OCS, American School Gen., European Theater of Op.

Col. H. H. Lewis, Inf.—PMS&T at U. of Wis.

Col. J. L. McBride, ChC—Alaska Defense Command.

Col. A. J. Mead, jr., GSC—C. of S. IV Army Corps.

Col. Joe Nickell, FA—Western Aleutians.

Col. W. J. Verbeck, GSC—Alaskan Dept.

Lt. Col. C. Z. Case, TC—Supply plan between U. S. and Europe.

Lt. Col. H. G. Cox, CE—Air Engineer for V Bomber Command.

Lt. Col. R. G. McKee, Inf.—Op. Of. of Infantry School.

Capt. S. F. Erpf, DC—European Theater of Operations.

M.Sgt. E. M. Currie, CE—European Theater.

1st Sgt. A. L. Bennett, CE—European Theater.

1st Sgt. E. O. Norton, CAC—Invented device to increase speed of 37mm clips.

S.Sgt. R. G. Walther, CAC—Invented device to increase speed of 37mm clips.

T.Sgt. H. L. Sunderland, CAC—Alaska.

Lt. Gen. W. H. Simpson, USA—Comd. Gen. of 30th and 35th Inf. Div.

Brig. Gen. M. C. Handwerk, USA—Comd. Of. of AAATC, Camp Edwards, Mass.

Col. E. C. Hanford, IGD-Ret.—Sp. Asst. to Deputy Inspector General.

Col. J. V. Ingram, QMC-Ret.—Dev. of Procurement Vehicles.

Col. E. C. Paulsen, CE—Alcan Highway.

Col. W. E. Stone, MC—Sanitation improvements.

Lt. Col. S. L. Gumport, MC—Outstanding

service from 25 Jan. 1942 to 28 Jan. 1943.

Capt. H. P. Kaufman, OD—Constructed boreighting instrument.

M.Sgt. Alfredo Gracia, FA—1st Corps Area Rec. Center.

M.Sgt. D. A. Guger, OD—Invented device for wheels of quarter ton four by four vehicles.

M.Sgt. J. W. McCarthy, Managing editor of "Yank."

Silver Star

Capt. R. E. Dees, USN—Gallantry in action while in command of cruiser.

Capt. A. F. France, jr., USN—Gallantry in action while in command of cruiser.

Capt. R. P. McConnell, USN—Gallantry in action while in command of U. S. Aircraft carrier in Pacific area.

Lt. W. W. Burgan, USN—Submarine war.

Capt. A. F. Amiero, AAF—Over Germany.

xLt. R. N. Henderson, USN—Submarine war.

Capt. T. F. Neal, AAF—Over Germany.

*S.Sgt. J. H. Blekken, jr., Over Germany.

Lt. (jg) D. R. Brown, USNR—Submarine war.

Lt. (jg) E. F. Fiedler, USNR—Submarine war.

Lt. (jg) G. A. Misch, USNR—Submarine war.

Ens. J. S. Campbell, USNR—Submarine war.

Bronze Star

Lt. Col. D. W. Shice, CAC—Invented device for loading aircraft materiel.

Capt. B. C. Tackett, CAC—New Guinea.

1st Lt. D. L. Norris, jr., CAC—Southwest Pacific area.

CWO D. E. Tucker, USA—New Guinea.

1st Sgt. G. W. Tribell, CE—Southwest Pacific area.

Lt. Col. R. G. Fergusson, GSC—7th Inf. Div.

Maj. Simon Budner, OD—Ex. Of. of Ord. Batt. on Oahu Is.

M.Sgt. W. E. McIntosh, OD—Ch. Clk. of Am. Section of Ord. Depot.

Distinguished Flying Cross

Maj. Gen. W. H. Hale, USA—Central and South Pacific areas.

1st Lt. R. T. Bond, AAF—Over enemy occupied Europe.

*1st Lt. E. J. Gamble, AAF—Over Germany.

1st Lt. W. C. Hendrickson, AAF—Over Germany.

*1st Lt. H. H. Loeb, AAF—Over Europe.

1st Lt. R. A. Seaman, AAF—Over Germany.

*2nd Lt. C. A. Aaberg, AAF—Over Germany.

Announcement also was made by the War Department this week of award of the Distinguished Flying Cross to 46 members of the U. S. Army Fifth Air Force and also to 219 members of the U. S. Army Eighth Air Force.

Air Medal

*AMM3c D. E. Nash, USNR—Submarine war.

Maj. C. L. Elder, AAF—(OLC) Combat missions over Europe.

Letter of Commendation

Capt. J. S. Harper, USN—Services on staff of Commander of Fourth Fleet.

* Posthumous award.

x Missing in action.

Stassen Remains as Aide

It has been announced that Lt. Comdr. Harold E. Stassen, USNR, former governor of Minnesota, has been assigned to duty as assistant chief of staff and flag secretary to Admiral Halsey, Commander in Chief of the Third Fleet. Commander Stassen was Admiral Halsey's aide and flag secretary while the admiral was commander in the South Pacific area.

A soldier's best friend is his rifle—if he has treated it like a friend and kept it oiled, cleaned and free from damage.



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FREE! 24-page illustrated booklet tells how to select and break in a new pipe; rules for pipe cleaning, etc. Write today. Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville 7, Kentucky.

ABOUT four times as much gas will be used in 1944 as in 1942. The greater the attack, the higher the gas consumption.



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Births • Marriages • Deaths

(No charge for service announcements. Please notify promptly.)

Born

BAKER — Born at Leigh Memorial Hospital, Norfolk, Va., 30 June 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. William Thomas Baker, USCGR, a daughter.

BEERY — Born in Teaneck, N. J., 20 June 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. John M. Beery, AUS, a daughter, Judith Andrew.

BINNS — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 3 July 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Ralph H. Binns, CE, a son.

BLACK — Born in Rome, N. Y., 3 July 1944, to Ens. and Mrs. Alexander Black, 2d, USN, a son, Peter.

BRADY — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 29 June 1944, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Charles J. Brady, CE, a son.

CHESTER — Born at Greenwich Hospital, Greenwich, Conn., 8 June 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Hawley T. Chester, jr., a son, Hawley T. Chester, 3d.

COLLINS — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 June 1944, to M. Sgt. and Mrs. Howard M. Collins, a daughter.

CRAIN — Born in Doctors Hospital, New York City, 25 June 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Hal Fitzgerald Crain, USA, a son, Hal Fitzgerald Crain, jr.

DeBARGER — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 29 June 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Charles F. DeBarger, AAF, a son.

EWING — Born at the Woman's Hospital, New York City, 28 June 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. James G. Blaine Ewing, jr., AUS, a son, James G. Blaine Ewing, 3d.

GRANNIS — Born at Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Uri Balcom Grannis, jr., a son, Uri Balcom Grannis, 3d.

HENDERSON — Born in Petersburg Hospital, Petersburg, Va., 28 June 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Robert Sheld Henderson, USA, a daughter, Claudia Henderson.

JAMME — Born at the post hospital, Mitchell Field, Long Island, N. Y., 29 June 1944, to T. Sgt. and Mrs. Louis Theodore Jamme, a daughter, Frances Hamlin.

JOHNSON — Born at Brooks General Hospital, San Antonio, Texas, 25 June 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Edward C. Johnson, jr., a second daughter, Jo Ann, granddaughter of Mrs. C. Carlisle and of Mrs. Edward C. Johnson, widow of Col. Edward C. Johnson, USA, both of San Antonio, Texas.

KLEIN — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 June 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Allwin S. Klein, Ord., a daughter.

MacDONALD — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 28 June 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Forrest F. MacDonald, a daughter.

MEIHAUS — Born at Mary Immaculate Hospital, Jamaica, N. Y., 26 June 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. George A. Meihaus, jr., a daughter, Margaret Ann Meihaus.

MILLER — Born at Bridgeport Hospital, Bridgeport, Conn., 3 July 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. William Sanford Miller, USNR, a son, William Sanford Miller, jr.

MITCHELL — Born at Seton Hospital, Austin, Texas, 30 June 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. John E. Mitchell, jr., AAF, a daughter, Mary O'Neill.

MUNINSKI — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 June 1944, to WO (jg) and Mrs. Sigmund W. Muninski, USA, a daughter.

NOVINSKI — Born in Southern Baptist Hospital, New Orleans, La., 4 June 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Norbert Ann Novinski, MAC, a daughter, Naomi Ann Novinski. Lieutenant Novinski is now overseas.

PLACITELLI — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 June 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. Joseph A. Placitelli, Ord., a daughter.

RAWLS — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 29 June 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. Vernon C. Rawls, JAGD, a son.

REYNOLDS — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 27 June 1944, to 1st Lt. and Mrs. Carl N. Reynolds, SC, a daughter.

SAYEN — Born at Princeton Hospital, Princeton, N. J., 24 June 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. James C. Sayen, a daughter, Kate Randolph. Lieutenant Sayen is serving overseas.

SHER — Born at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 29 June 1944, to 2nd Lt. and Mrs. Joseph Sher, a daughter.

STONE — Born at Doctors Hospital, New York City, 26 June 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Melvin L. Stone, MC, USA, a daughter, Deborah.

STREET — Born at Harkness Pavilion, Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, New York City, 30 June 1944, Lt. and Mrs. Phillips Borden Street, USNR, a daughter, Margaret Wyckoff Street.

WATKINS — Born at England General Hospital, Atlantic City, N. J., 24 June 1944, to Lt. Col. and Mrs. T. H. Watkins, AAF, a daughter, Sarah Woodruff, granddaughter of Col. Dudley W. Watkins, AAF, deputy commander of the Army Air Forces Proving Ground Command, Eglin Field, Fla., and Mrs. Watkins, and of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Daniels of Pittsburgh, Pa.

WEARIN — Born in the Methodist Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 July 1944, to Lt. and Mrs. Frank William Wearin, USNR, of Greenwich, Conn., a son, Frank William Wearin, jr.

WHERRY — Born at Polyclinic Hospital, New York City, 28 June 1944, to Capt. and Mrs. Arthur T. Wherry, a son, Robert Norman Wherry.

WHITTAKER — Born at Waveross, Ga., 24 June 1944, to Maj. and Mrs. R. E. Whitaker, AC, a son, grandson of Col. and Mrs. Schenk H. Griffin, CE, USA. Mrs. Whitaker is the former Miss Fay Griffin.

WOODLE — Born at New York Hospital, New York City, 30 June 1944, to Lt. (jg) and Mrs. Joseph Cass Woodle, USNR, a son. Lieutenant Woodle is serving in the Pacific area.

Married

ADDICKS-PATTERSON — Married in the chapel of Foundry Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 1 July 1944, Miss Mary Margaret Patterson to Lt. Allen Addicks of Washington, D. C.

ALEXANDER-CAIN — Married in the First Baptist Church, Sulphur Springs, Texas, recently, Miss Ella Marie Cain to Lt. Col. U. W. Alexander, USA.

ALEXANDER-LANDIS — Married in the chapel of the Army Air Forces Rest Camp, in the Italian Sector, 16 June 1944, Miss Mary Ann Landis, of the American Red Cross, to Maj. Martin M. Alexander, Group Surgeon of a Fighter Group in Italy.

ALLEN-HITCHCOCK — Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, Oklahoma City, Okla., 25 June 1944, Miss Betty Ruth Hitchcock to Lt. David Pillsbury Allen, jr., of Washington, D. C.

ARNEST-NORRIS — Married recently in Kinsale, Va., Miss Betty Banks Norris to Ens. Harry Lee Arnest, USNR.

BAER-LUNDA — Married in Baltimore, Md., 24 June 1944, Miss Dorothy Ann Lunda, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Ernest M. Lunda, USN, to Mr. John Mason Baer, jr., son of former U. S. Representative Baer of North Dakota, and Mrs. Baer.

BARNES-COOK — Married in Christ Church, Methodist, New York City, 24 June 1944, Lt. (jg) Elizabeth A. Cook, USNR, to Lt. Paul Staton Barnes, USNR.

BEATTYS-MILLER — Married in First Presbyterian Church, Oak Park, Ill., 24 June 1944, Miss Helen Burrell Miller, sister of Mrs. Donald B. Sanger, GSC, wife of Colonel Sanger, to Mr. William Henry Beattys of Chicago, Ill.

BLUM-ZINK — Married at her home in Summit, N. J., 28 June 1944, Miss Pamela Louise Zink to Ens. John Morton Blum, USNR.

BROWN-HILDEBRAND — Married in Rhode Island Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 26 June 1944, Miss Audrey Evelyn Brown to Ens. Charles O. Hildebrand, USNR.

BRYANT-QUINN — Married in the chapel of the Naval Base, Columbia, S. C., 11 June 1944, Miss Josephine Marion Quinn to Lt. Barrett Rudolph Bryant, USMC.

BURGER-SCHLOERB — Married in the Catholic Chapel, Ft. Benning, Ga., 17 June 1944, Miss Helen Schloerb to Capt. Edward J. Burger, of Ft. Benning.

BURTON-NOPPINGER — Married in the Church of St. Ursula, Baltimore, Md., 22 June 1944, Miss Mary Agnes Noppinger to Lt. (jg) Albert Clifton Burton, USNR.

CABELL-RUBUSH — Married in Holy Trinity Church, Wytheville, Va., 10 June 1944, Miss Virginia Noel Rubush to 2nd Lt. DeRosey Carroll Cabell, jr., USA, a member of this year's graduating class of the Military Academy at West Point, and son of Col. and Mrs. D. C. Cabell, USA.

CLARK-GARVIN — Married in the chapel of Mt. Vernon Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 28 June 1944, Mrs. Deloris Conrad Garvin to Comdr. Robert S. Clark, USN, (USNA 1929).

CLARKE-LEFFINGWELL — Married in the Presbyterian Church, Helena, Ark., 30 June 1944, Miss Margaret Ellen Leffingwell to Cadet Edward Perry Clarke, AAF.

COGGINS-ANDERSON — Married in the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., 25 June 1944, Miss Kathleen Lowell Anderson to Capt. Thomas Madrye Coggins, USMC. Captain Coggins has recently returned from two years service in the Pacific area.

DAGGETT-KING — Married in Christ Church Cathedral, Hartford, Conn., 30 June 1944, Miss Laura Mead King to Ens. David Daggett, USNR.

DAHLGREN-SEISSEN — Married in Memorial Methodist Church, White Plains, N. Y., 28 June 1944, Miss Elizabeth Ann Seissen to Lt. Wallace C. Dahlgren, USCG.

DAVIS-GUBB — Married in the Huntington Valley Chapel, Meadowbrook, Pa., 3 July 1944, Miss Helen Elizabeth Gubb to Ens. Harold Floyd Davis, USNR.

DAVISON-MORRIS — Married in North Africa, 24 May 1944, Lt. Edna M. Morris, British Nursing Service Reserve, of London, England, to Lt. Patrick T. Davison, AUS.

de la MATER-PAULL — Married in Trinity Church, Eoslyn, Long Is., N. Y., 1 July 1944, Miss Helen Josephine Paull to Lt. Lyall Davies de la Mater, jr., AC, USA, member of this year's graduating class at West Point.

DENMARK-SHAW — Married in the Reformed Church, Bronxville, N. Y., 30 June 1944, Miss Barbara Shaw to Capt. Joseph C. Denmark, FA, AUS.

DINER-EISENBERG — Married at Post Chapel, Marine Barracks, Parris Island, S. C., 26 June 1944, Miss Sydelie Eisenberg to Lt. Harold Diner, DC, USNR.

DOURIF-BRADFORD — Married in the chapel, U. S. Naval Base, Pensacola, Fla., 27 June 1944, Miss Joan Felton Bradford to Ens. Jean Herni Dourif, USNR.

DUNNING-CARPENTER — Married in the chapel of Gunther Field, Ala., 10 June 1944, Miss Arlene Carpenter to Cadet Wallace W. Dunning, AAF.

EDMONDS-BAYLIS — Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Westfield, N. J., 30 June 1944, Miss Joan Baylis to Lt. Alan Clifford Edmonds, USA, member of this year's graduating class of the U. S. Military Academy.

EINBLINDER-POPPER — Married in New York City, 18 June 1944, Miss Edna Regina Popper of Baltimore, Md., to Capt. Sylvan P. Einblinder, AAF.

ELLIOTT-PASCHAL — Married in Arlington, Va., 29 June 1944, Miss Mary Dorex Paschal, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Paul C. Paschal, USA, to Lt. James Neely Elliott, AUS, son of Col. and Mrs. Lowell A. Elliott, of Washington, D. C.

FAHN-HOROWITZ — Married in Chapel No. 2, Ft. Dix, N. J., 14 June 1944, Miss Marion Horowitz to Lt. Eli Fahn, MAC, Station Hospital, Ft. Dix.

FIELD-WALKER — Married in the Post Chapel, Ft. Benning, Ga., 24 June 1944, Miss Claire L. Walker to Capt. John V. Field, Inf.

FINKELSTEIN-LANDAUER — Married in the home of the bride's grandmother in New York City, 30 June 1944, Miss Gita Alma Landauer to Lt. (jg) Irving Finkelstein, USNR.

FISHER-GOLDMAN — Married recently in Baltimore, Md., Miss Beatrice Goldman to Capt. George Fisher, USA.

FISHER-WEILER — Married in the chapel of the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, New York City, 3 July 1944, Miss Gladys Williams Weiler to Lt. Charles Fisher.

FOSTER-WISMER — Married recently in Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., Miss Margaret Jean Wismer to Ens. Ellis Maddox Foster, USN.

FULFORD-HIGGINS — Married in St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., 1 July 1944, Miss Margaret Safford Higgins to Lt. Hunter Lansing Fulford, AUS.

FULLERTON-NANCE — Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 30 June 1944, Miss Kirsten Margrethe Nance, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Curtis Nance, to Lt. Kenneth Moore Fullerton, jr., USNR.

FURBER-COSTELLO — Married in Our Lady of Perpetual Help Roman Catholic Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1 July 1944, Miss Catherine Rita Costello to Lt. (jg) Harold Robert Furber, USNR.

GRAUL-CROCKETT — Married at her home "Holly Farm," Princess Anne County, Va., 1 July 1944, Miss Sue Ann Crockett to Lt. Merlin Edward Graul, AUS, of Camp Pendleton, Ore.

GREEN-LEWIS — Married in the Navy Chapel, Pensacola, Fla., 20 June 1944, Miss Virginia A. Lewis to Ens. Edward C. Green, USNR, stationed at Lake City, Fla.

HALL-BOHL — Married in the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Baltimore, Md., recently, Miss Mary Genevieve Bohl to Lt. Francis Carroll Hall, AAF.

HALSTEAD-DUQUETTE — Married in the Cadet Chapel, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Miss Mabel Duquette to Lt. Leslie Harrison Halstead, USA.

HAMILTON-CRIM — Married at the home of her parents, Coral Gables, Fla., 24 June 1944, Miss Robertajane Crim, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. Charles H. Crim, USA-Ret., to Lt. Richard Louis Hamilton, AAF.

HANEMAN-WAYLAND — Married in St. James Episcopal Church, New York City, 29 June 1944, Miss Isabel Scovill Wayland to 2nd Lt. John Theodore Haneman, jr., AUS.

HOLGATE-KOCH — Married in Washington, D. C., 1 July 1944, Miss Marjorie Ann Koch to Lt. James Gibson Holgate, USMC.

HOLLIDAY-SMEAD — Married at Greenfield, Mass., 25 June 1944, Miss Mary Agnes Smead to Lt. John Edwin Holliday, AUS.

HUBNER-HARBORT — Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Savannah, Ga., 21 June 1944, Miss Dorothy Harbort to Lt. Col. Louis Frederick Hubner (MC), USA.

HUGLIN-DAWKINS — Married in the Memorial Chapel, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., 30 June 1944, Miss Jimmie Hall Dawkins, daughter of Mr. J. R. Dawkins of Toronto, Canada, to Lt. Col. Henry Charles Huglin, AC, USA (USMA 1938).

HULL-FORTSON — Married in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Jacksonville, Fla., 25 June 1944, Miss Nellie P. Fortson, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Robert Malcolm Fortson, USNR, to Lt. Edward W. S. Hull, USMC.

HUNT-HUNT — Married in St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., 1 July 1944, Miss Patricia Ann Hunt to Lt. (jg) Daniel Hunt, jr., USN, son of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Daniel Hunt, (MC), USN. Lieutenant Hunt is a member of the U. S. Naval Academy class of 1943.

IVINS-JEFFREYS — Married in Hollywood, Calif., 22 June 1944, Miss Eleanor Jeffreys to Lt. Richard Ivins, USA.

KELLY-WATTS — Married in Deadham, Mass., 28 May 1944, Mrs. Hazel Babcock Watts to Lt. Comdr. Robert Bolling Kelly, USNR.

KNOLLMAN - HOPKINS — Married in Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 30 June 1944, Miss Nancy Forsythe Hopkins to Ens. Paul Edwin Knollman, USNR.

LANG-WILLIAMS — Married in the rectory of Sacred Heart Church, Washington, D. C., 27 June 1944, Miss Elizabeth Rowe Williams to Lt. Orrie William Lang, USN.

LARKIN-MEIGS — Married in St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, New York City, 1 July 1944, Miss Anne Russel Meigs, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. Austin Graham Meigs, USNR, to Pfc. Charles Lewis Larkin, jr., MC, AUS.

LODGE-OWEN — Married in Hamline Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., 29 June 1944, Miss Marie-Gay Owen to Ens. Richard Suppes Lodge, USNR.

McMANNIS-PATTON — Married in the chapel of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York City, 1 July 1944, Miss Lois Gene Patton to Lt. Donald Roy McMannis, AAF.

MONTGOMERY-RYAN — Married at the Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., 1 July 1944, Miss Leonora Ryan to Capt. Jefferson Montgomery, AAF.

O'NEILL - FITZGERALD — Married in Trinity Church, Newport, R. I., 1 July 1944, Miss Elizabeth Ann Fitzgerald, daughter of Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. W. E. Fitzgerald, USN, to Ens. Warren Harold O'Neill, USN.

PEABODY-GIBBONS — Married in the Church of the Epiphany, New York City, 24 June 1944, Miss Barbara Welch Gibbons to Lt. (jg) Endicott Peabody, 2d, USNR, son of the Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Western New York who performed the ceremony.

PECK-GUTMUELLER — Married in St. James Lutheran Church, Pottstown, Pa., 1 July 1944, Miss Norma Jean Gutmueller to Mr. Fremont Carson Peck, jr., son of Maj. and Mrs. Peck, AAF.

PIPES-FOWLER — Married in the rectory of St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, 29 June 1944, Miss Carlotta Fowler to Lt. Fort Pipes, jr., USMC, recently returned from a year's service in Iceland.

RAPALJE-HOLLYFIELD — Married in Oxford, N. Y., 1 July 1944, Lt. Mary Hope Hollyfield, WAC, to Lt. Daniel Corbin Rapalje, AAF.

READ-KELLAM — Married at home in Groton, N. Y., 30 June 1944, Miss Emadele Kellam to Lt. Harold A. Read, jr., AAF.

REIN-GEIGER — Married in Bethlehem Lutheran Church, Baltimore, Md., 18 June 1944, Miss Viola Geiger to Lt. Harold L. Rein, USA.

RENN-MASON — Married in the post chapel, Ft. Knox, Ky., 24 June 1944, Miss Ann-tin Jane Mason to Capt. Edward Renn, of the Army Armored Force.

ROLFE-TALBOT — Married in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Jamestown, R. I., 29 June 1944, Miss Prudence Louise Talbot to Ens. James Doster Rolfe, USNR.

ROSS-DRUSIN — Married in New York City, 17 June 1944, Miss Isabelle Drusin to Lt. Avron Herbert Ross, MC, 17th Airborne Div.

(Continued on Next Page)

Births, Marriages, Deaths
(Continued from Preceding Page)

ROSSELAND-RAABE — Married in Madison, N. J., 28 June 1944, Miss Laila Jean Raabe to Lt. Frederick Martin Rosseland, (SC), USN.

RUSSELL-LEE — Married in the chapel of St. George's Church, New York, N. Y., 1 July 1944, Miss Cynthia Lee, daughter of Capt. Charles Carroll Lee, USMCR, to Ens. John Burnett Russell, USNR, son of Maj. and Mrs. John Burnett Russell, jr., AAF.

SCHUEER-FELLER — Married in New York, N. Y., 28 June 1944, Miss Carolyn Feller to Lt. Bernard Schueer, DC, USA.

SHIPP-BOSWELL — Married in Pinckney Memorial Church, Hyattsville, Md., 1 July 1944, Miss Jane Lorimer Boswell to Lt. Loy Monroe Shipp, of University Park, Md.

SMITH-WILLIS — Married in Sherman, Texas, 1 July 1944, Miss Nona Mae Willis to Capt. Elmer O. Smith, jr., of Camp Bowie, Texas.

SOLOMON-DAUGHERTY — Married in St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, Charlotte, N. C., 24 June 1944, Miss Lillian Pauline Daugherty to Capt. Edward Thomas Solomon, AAF.

SONDHEIM-SPECTOR — Married in her home in New York City, 29 June 1944, Miss Gloria Spector to Lt. Harry L. Sondheim, AUS.

SUGRUE-CONNOLLY — Married in St. Thomas Roman Catholic Church, Waterbury, Conn., 1 July 1944, Miss Elizabeth Warl Connolly to Ens. Francis Joseph Sugrue, USNR.

SYROP-GREENBERG — Married in New York, N. Y., 1 July 1944, Miss Beatrice Martha Greenberg to Capt. Harold M. Syrop, MC, AUS.

UMBARGER-RUSSELL — Married in Chevy Chase Presbyterian Church, Chevy Chase, Md., 30 June 1944, Miss Ruth Ladd Russell to Capt. Henry L. Umbarger, USA, of Bel Air, Md.

VOGEL-HEAZEL — Married in the Church of the Sacred Heart, Bloomfield, N. J., 1 July 1944, Miss Mary Gertrude Heazel to Lt. John Joseph Vogel, jr., USNR.

WALLACE-JOHNSON — Married in St. James Episcopal Church, Warrenton, Va., 30 May 1944, Miss Elsie Lavinia Johnson to Lt. John Alfred Wallace, AAF.

WARD-SILVESTER — Married in Trinity Episcopal Church, Portsmouth, Va., 29 June 1944, Miss Claudia Vaughan Silvester to Lt. (jg) Stanley Palmer Ward, USNR.

WATERS-GARNER — Married in the Navy Pier Chapel, Chicago, Ill., 22 June 1944, Miss Mildred Lawson Garner to Lt. William Henry Waters, jr., USNR, recently returned from duty in Alaska.

WEST-KEARNEY — Married in All Saints Episcopal Church, Richmond, Va., 1 July 1944, Miss Elizabeth Isabelle Kearney to Ens. John Phelps West, USNR.

WILKINSON-KIRBY — Married in the post chapel, Army Air Field, Eagle Pass, Texas, 24 May 1944, Miss Mary Patricia Kirby to Lt. R. N. Wilkinson, of Eagle Pass, Texas.

WOLFE-SULLIVAN — Married in Detroit, Mich., 30 June 1944, Miss Barbara Jean Sullivan to Lt. Edward F. X. Wolfe, jr., AAF.

WURLITZER-HOLT — Married in the chapel of St. Mary the Virgin, Nashotah, Wisc., 13 June 1944, Miss Margaret Holt to Ens. Raymond Pabst Wurlitzer, USNR, stationed in Miami, Fla.

Died

ANDREWS — Died at Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md., 29 June 1944, Mrs. Clara Fuller Andrews, widow of Admiral Philip Andrews, USN.

ARMSTRONG — Killed in crash of transport plane near Solvay, N. Y., 2 July 1944, 2nd Lt. Theodore E. Armstrong, AAF, of Elbert, Texas.

BARGER — Died in collision of training airplanes near Palatine, Ill., 27 June 1944, Cadet Robert Edward Barger, USMC.

BLAINE — Killed in action in the Pacific Area, 1st Lt. Harrison Tweed Blaine, USMCR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Graham B. Blaine of New York City and Jaffrey, N. H.

BURTON — Killed in action 7 June 1944, Lt. William J. Burton, AAF. Survived by his wife, his parents, and two sisters.

CATHER — Died at Naval Hospital, Corona, Calif., 25 June 1944, Rear Adm. David Clark Cather, USN-Ret. Survived by one brother.

CHAMBLISS — Killed in action in France, 6 June 1944, 1st Lt. T. M. Chambliss, jr., USA, of the 101st Airborne Division and a member of the 1943 graduating class of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. Survived by his parents, Col. and Mrs. T. M. Chambliss, USA, and his sister Miss Betty Wilson Chambliss.

CLARKE — Killed in airplane accident in the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, 13 March 1944, Lt. Edward A. Clarke, AAF.

COOK — Killed in bomber crash at Chatham Field, Ga., 28 June 1944, 2nd Lt. Arnold E. Cook, AAF, of Pawtucket, R. I.

COOKE — Died at Doctors Hospital, Washington, D. C., 29 June 1944, Col. Dwight I. Cooke, officer of World War I.

DELANO — Died at Naval Hospital, Portsmouth, N. H., 3 July 1944, Lt. Col. Frederick Delano, USMC-Ret. Survived by his widow, Mrs. Helen Leighton Delano.

EDGE — Died at Post Graduate Hospital, New York City, 30 June 1944, Mr. Charles Noel Edge, father of Lt. (jg) Peter Edge, USCG.

FALLS — Died at Strong Memorial Hospital, Rochester, N. Y., 2 May 1944, Mrs. Michael Falls, father of Lt. Col. Raymond O. Falls, QMC, USA.

GORMAN — Died in collision of training airplanes near Palatine, Ill., 27 June 1944, 2nd Lt. Warren James Gorman, USMC.

GREENE — Died at Essex Mountain Sanitarium, Verona, N. J., 26 June 1944, Lt. George Clinton Greene, AAF. Survived by his widow, his mother and a sister.

JOHNSON — Killed in action in Italy, 3 June 1944, Lt. Col. Robert Campbell Johnson, USA (USMA 1929), survived by his widow and two children, Robert and Anne.

KIRSCHENBAUM — Killed in crash of transport plane near Solvay, N. Y., 2 July 1944, 2nd Lt. Seymour M. Kirschenbaum, AAF, of Chicago, Ill.

MARONEY — Died in Bayonne, N. J., 2 July 1944, Mr. Thomas F. Maroney, father of Lt. (jg) Arthur J. Maroney, USNR, now on duty in the Mediterranean.

MATHIAS — Killed in action in France, 6 June 1944, Lt. Robert Mathias, paratrooper of Washington, D. C., survived by his widow, two brothers, Lt. (jg) Joseph M. Mathias, USNR, and Justin Mathias, AMMC, and three sisters.

MENARY — Killed in action in Italy, 7 June 1944, Lt. John Hays McNary, CE. Survived by two sisters and a brother.

MEIGS — Died in Philadelphia, Pa., 23 June 1944, Mr. John Meigs, father of Lt. John Vincent Meigs, now in England.

MILLER — Killed in crash of transport plane near Solvay, N. Y., 2 July 1944, 2nd Lt. William Miller, AAF, of Bayonne, N. J.

NORTON — Killed in action during the Marianas campaign in the Pacific, Capt. F. Allen Norton, USMC.

O'KEEFE — Killed in bomber crash at Chatham Field, Ga., 28 June 1944, 2nd Lt. William J. O'Keefe, AAF, of Everett, Mass.

O'LEARY — Died at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., 2 July 1944, Col. Herbert O'Leary, USA.

PARK — Killed in the invasion of Saipan, Lt. Houston Safford Park, USMC. Survived by his widow and five months old son.

ROGERS — Died of heart attack in Washington, D. C., 26 June 1944, Ens. Sanford Rogers, USNR, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Rogers of New York City.

ROOKE — Killed in action at Blak, 28 May 1944, Capt. Walter Rooke, AAF, of New York, N. Y.

ROSEBAUM — Died in St. Joseph, Mo., 24 June 1944, Dwight A. Rosebaum, jr., twelve years of age, son of Col. and Mrs. Dwight A. Rosebaum, USA. Colonel Rosebaum is serving overseas.

SHEPARD — Killed in action over France, 18 June 1944, Lt. John Hamilton Shepard, AAF.

TOFFEY — Killed in action in Italy, 3 June 1944, Lt. Col. John J. Toffey, jr., AUS, husband of Mr. Helen Howard Toffey and son of Mrs. Helen Bonner Toffey and the late General John J. Toffey.

WATKINS — Died at his home in New York City, 27 June 1944, Mr. Frank Billings Watkins, father of Lt. Comdr. Nelson P. Watkins, USN.

OBITUARIES

Services were conducted in Riverside, Calif., 29 June for Rear Adm. David Clark Cather, (MC) USN-Ret., who died 25 June at Naval Hospital, Corona, Calif., after a long illness. Sixty-five years old, Admiral Cather retired last year.

Admiral Cather served for many years as chief medical inspector on the Pacific Coast. He was advanced to permanent rank of rear admiral on 1 July, 1936.

He is survived by a brother, Harry L. Cather, of Falls Church, Va.

Col. Herbert O'Leary, (OD) GSC, USA, an outstanding authority on small arms, died 2 July at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., following an illness of two months.

Colonel O'Leary was born in Waupun, Wisc., in 1885. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1910. As a lieutenant colonel he served as a military observer during World War I. Among his many assignments was that of Chief of the Small Arms Division, Office of the Chief of Ordnance.

Funeral services were held 5 July, followed by interment in Arlington National Cemetery.

Lt. Col. Frederick G. Terry, FA, member of the Strategy and Policy Group, G-3, War Department General Staff, was killed in a mid-air crash of a bomber with the liaison plane from which he was adjusting artillery fire during the recent operation at Saipan.

Colonel Terry was born in Quincy, Ill., 27 Aug. 1907. He graduated from West Point 12 June, 1930, serving as a cadet captain during his last year at the Military Academy. He was promoted through the normal grades and reached the grade of lieutenant colonel, AUS, in September, 1942.

He graduated from the Field Artillery School, Regular Course, in 1936, and from the Command and General Staff School in 1943. He served as an instructor in Economics at the U. S. Military Academy, where he was a specialist on the government of Russia. He served in various staff and command assignments in the 77th Infantry Division at Ft. Jackson, S. C., and the 98th Infantry Division, Camp Breckenridge, Ky.

His marriage to Miss Emelle Bennet took place at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, 9 May, 1936. There are three sons, the eldest of whom bears his name, Frederick G. Terry, jr., seven years old, Edwin George Terry, who is five and Michael Bennet, who is twenty-two months. Mrs. Emelle Terry and family reside at 4450 Volta Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Colonel Terry was the son of Mrs. D. H. Terry, of East St. Louis, Illinois. He had three brothers, also of East St. Louis.

Sec. Navy Sees Land Battles

Secretary of the Navy Forrestal said this week that he believed American forces are getting close to the place where they can force the enemy in the Pacific to stand up and fight, but that he had no illusions but that the fighting which the enemy will do when he is cornered will be bitter and costly.

In the battering down of the outer rim of the Japanese defenses, Mr. Forrestal said, we have been successful, and that work has gone at a somewhat faster pace than had been hoped for.

The Secretary concluded, "The main battles, however, which will be necessary before Japanese power can be destroyed are still to come. It is likely that these final battles will occur on land, and that means the application of infantry power with all the accompanying elements of assault over vast areas."

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G. I. Bill in Action

In announcing its overall plan and mission involving the coordination of Federal, State and private agencies, which will place the provisions of the "G. I. Bill of Rights" into effect, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, said this week that functionally the duties and responsibilities under the act, with the exception of those pertaining to employment of veterans, are to be distributed among existing agencies and services within the Veterans' Administration.

Additional facilities, whether for hospital and medical care or for administration of other benefits, will be created as rapidly as necessity requires. To expedite claim matters envisaged by Title I, the Administration has assigned an employee to each discharge center to assist those being discharged from service in the adequate presentation of claims for all possible benefits. Through the creation of special area boards, expedited action has been attached on all such claims.

Cooperation exists between public and private agencies in administration of education, loan and unemployment benefits provided by the Act. Governors of each state have been requested to provide a list of accredited educational institutions in their state.

In guaranteeing loans as provided under Title III, cooperation will be extended to banks and lending agencies in all communities. All available facilities of Federal agencies will be utilized in guaranteeing and insuring of loans. Field offices of the Administration will be extended in order to afford convenient points of contact. Direct loans will not be made, but they will be expedited from private loan companies, and guaranteed by the government.

It is contemplated that unemployment allowances provided in Title V will be paid either by the state unemployment agencies or by Railroad Retirement Board field agencies.

Employment of veterans is a function not of the Veterans' Administration, but of a special board of which the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs is chairman,

to cooperate with and assist the Veterans' Employment Service of the U. S. Employment Service in furthering the employment of veterans. Veterans' employment officers will be appointed in each state to be functionally responsible for carrying out the provisions of the Title with respect to the registration and employment of veterans.

General Hines said that every effort is being exercised to develop instructions to place into effect the provisions of the act and to prepare and distribute forms to be used in making application for benefits authorized by the new legislation. In the accomplishment of these functions many administrative details must be ironed out with other departments and agencies of the Federal Government to meet the requirements of the law itself. However, much work already has been accomplished in this direction General Hines revealed, and basic instructions pertaining to the more important provisions of the act should be approved within the near future.

U. S. War Round Up

(Continued from Page 1363)

Blak: Our air patrols harassed enemy escape routes toward Korim Bay.

Sarmi-Maffin: Our ground forces continue to enlarge their perimeter west of the Wosak River. Quantities of equipment and supplies have been captured and enemy resistance is weakening.

CHUNGKING, 14TH AIR FORCE

28 June—Fighter and bomber sorties have accounted for approximately 500 Japanese troops killed in the Changsha area in the past two days. Planes swept from Siantan to Yungfeng. Road and river strafing missions were accomplished. Seven U. S. planes are missing.

29 June — Strafing of military objectives continued without loss of our planes.

30 June—B-25's with P-40 escort bombed and strafed Pingkaing east of Tungting Lake, on 28 June, blasting supply bases, destroying 30 trucks and 35 large troop boats. Operations were undertaken in other areas. Two planes failed to return.

1 July—Widespread operations continued, many enemy objectives being hit and supplies being dropped to Chinese ground troops on the Salween front. Three planes are missing.

2 and 3 July—Operations continued, no air

losses being reported.

4 July — Unfavorable weather conditions handicapped operations on 2 and 3 July on several fronts, but attacks were made in northwest French Indo-China, in the Yellow River and at Shihshow, north of Tungting Lake. There were no losses.

Navy Negro Chaplain

Although the Army has had negro chaplains for many years, not until the present war has the number of negroes in the Navy made it necessary to have a chaplain of this group commissioned. The Navy Department this week announced the appointment of Lt. (jg) James R. Brown, of the negro race, a chaplain in the Naval Reserve Corps.

Chaplain Brown, a graduate of How-

ard University, was Dean of the Bishop Williams School of Religion at Quindaro, Kans., up to the time of his being commissioned. He has been ordered to report to the College of William and Mary for training in the Chaplains' School located there.

Promote Col. Deyo

Col. William J. Deyo, Jr., chief of the Port Transportation Division, Charleston, S. C., Port of Embarkation, was recently promoted from the rank of lieutenant colonel, port headquarters has announced.

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Captain Lovette Honored

Capt. Leland P. Lovette, USN, who is relinquishing his post as Director of the Navy Department's Office of Public Relations to assume a command at sea, was awarded the Legion of Merit by Under Secretary of the Navy Ralph Bard on 6 July in recognition of his "outstanding services" in the handling of public relations for the Navy.

Captain Lovette was commander of Destroyer Division Five at the outbreak of the present war, two of his ships, the USS Cassin and the USS Downes, being in drydock at Pearl Harbor when the Japanese attacked. He saw action later in the Pacific before being returned to Washington to handle public relations in wartime. The post to which he returned he previously filled for several years before going to sea.

Before departing for his new sea command, Captain Lovette was the recipient of many testimonials from his friends in Washington. Among them was a luncheon held 5 July at which were present Under Secretary of War Patterson; Under Secretary of Navy Bard; Mr. Stephen Early, Secretary to the President; Mr. Elmer Davis, Director of the Office of War Information; Col. Stanley Grogan, Deputy Director of the Bureau of Public Relations; high officers of the Army and Navy and the foremost newspaper correspondents of Washington.

Captain Lovette is being succeeded by Rear Adm. A. Stanton Merrill, USN, who formerly commanded a South Pacific task force against Japanese naval units in the Solomons and at Bougainville.

Prior to his formal relief, Captain Lovette spent several weeks in the European theater on special public relations duty in connection with the Allied landings in France.

The citation accompanying the award of the Legion of Merit to Captain Lovette paid high tribute to his services in a tremendously responsible public relations post.

Text of the citation follows:

"For exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services to the Government of the United States as Director of Public Relations of the Navy Department from August 1942 to June 1944. Exercising sound judgment, unflinching tact and administrative ability in the fulfillment of an exacting assignment, Captain Lovette has

been distinctly successful in handling the many problems involved in the organization and adjustment of the Navy's relations with the public and the press, during a particularly trying period. His keen insight led to a better understanding by the press of the efforts of the Navy to maintain adequate security measures necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. By his sincerity and tireless energy in this respect, Captain Lovette has contributed essentially to the progressive success of the war effort and to the security of our nation during a vital crisis."

Coos Bay Incident

Secretary of the Navy, Forrestal said this week that he had not reviewed additional information on the sending by members of the crew of the USS Coos Bay of \$412 in a letter to the Associated Press requesting that the money be used to "buy off" the strikers in several U. S. war plants. The Associated Press turned the money back over to the Navy Department for return.

The Navy last week announced that while it was definitely opposed to wartime strikes, that it was further opposed to expressions of its personnel of resentment, however sincere, which are in disregard of official regulations, which revealed the Navy, sometimes is founded on imperfect knowledge of the issues.

One member of the crew is alleged to have written additional correspondence to the Associated Press. However, complete facts await the investigation of the Navy Department, which The Secretary indicated, was still in progress.

Hospital Expansion for Veterans

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, announced that the Veterans' Administration has recommended that the Federal Board of Hospitalization approve new building projects totaling 16,000 additional veterans' hospital beds, to be constructed in 20 different states. General Hines said that other recommendations will be made for additional veterans' beds as fast as the need for them develops.

Navy Ration Values

No change will be made in the computed value of midshipmen's, hospital and leave rations for fiscal year 1945, the Navy Department has determined. These rations will remain at the 1944 values of 65 cents, 85 cents and 65 cents, respectively.

Regular Navy Appointments

To assist in preparing legislation which would authorize the appointment in the Regular Navy of officers of the Naval Reserve and temporary officers, the Bureau of Naval Personnel on 30 June asked commanding officers to submit immediately a tabulation of Reserve officers who desire permanent appointment and those who do not desire permanent appointment, broken down by grade and reserve classification.

The commanders were asked to poll their Reservists immediately, and submit the required information with the 1 July monthly roster of officers. In expressing their preferences, Reserve officers were not committing themselves either to apply or not to apply for Regular Navy Commissions after the war.

The reports filed by commanders showed the number of officers, in grades of ensign to captain, inclusive, who desire or do not wish permanent appointments, broken down into the following classifications: DVG, EVG, DEVG, CVG, DVS, EVS, CVS, IVS, OVS, IM, EM, MCVG, MCVS, DCVG, DCVS, SCVG, SCVP and SCVS.

Legislation to permit appointment of qualified temporary and Reserve officers in the Regular Navy after the war has been under study in the Navy Department for some time.

As pointed out in the 20 May issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the proposed legislation will not set minimum or maximum ages for appointment, nor will it deal with numbers.

Such details will be influenced almost entirely by the size fixed for the post-war Navy, and the size of the Navy is an unpredictable factor, which will be influenced by the foreign situation, by popular feelings, by Congressional appropriations and by the recommendations of naval authorities.

If a large expansion is authorized, a large number of officers probably will be given permanent appointments and age requirements probably will be liberal. If only a small expansion over pre-war strength is undertaken, age restrictions probably will be more severe.

It is not intended to appoint junior officers only. Appointments will be offered in all grades up to captain to officers who can qualify for them, the bulk of appointments naturally being in the lower grades.

The legislation is being sought now in order that prospective candidates will know what is expected of them so that they can begin to qualify themselves for appointment. Appointees must be all-around naval officers qualified to assume any of the assignments common to their rank.

Some high naval officials are reported to be in favor of special schools to give to officers selected for permanent commissions the all-around naval education that will be necessary.

Launch Liberty Ship

The Liberty ship, S. S. George R. Holmes, will be launched at four o'clock of Tuesday, 11 July, at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. George R. Holmes will christen the vessel.

Promotion for Admiral Land

The President has signed S. 634, the bill that authorizes him to advance Rear Adm. Emory S. Land (CC), USN, Ret., to the rank of vice admiral on the retired list.

The bill signed by the President is unusual in that it authorizes the President to advance Admiral Land simply by issuing to him a commission as vice admiral. Customarily, acts authorizing advancements for individuals empower promotion only "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate."

Maritime Commission officials indicated this week that the commission as vice admiral probably would be presented to Admiral Land with suitable ceremonies within the next few days.

Plan New Radio Series

Through the efforts of the Morale Services Division and the major radio networks a new series of radio programs will soon be heard, both in this country and overseas, which will tend to broaden understanding of the war and this country's part in it.

The programs will deal with the individual soldier's stake in the war, what he is getting out of it, keep him informed of current scientific developments at home and supply a background for better understanding of post-war problems and international relations. The programs are to be produced under the direction of the Education Service of the Armed Forces Radio Service, and supervised jointly by the Army Information Branch and Education Branch of the Morale Services Division.

Discontinue Examinations

Regular Army Air Corps officers and nurses have now been exempted from annual physical examinations in addition to the officers so exempted by a 1941 order. However, examinations may be ordered when the need is indicated.

Naval Officers Promoted

(Continued from First Page)

Renfro Turner, jr.	Hawley Russell
Richard A. Teel	Paul C. Griggs
Ray S. Thompson, jr.	John H. Pennoyer
Ralph R. Humes	William F. Eadie
Elliott M. West	Charles J. Eastman
Vincent F. Casey	Aram Y. Parunak
John J. Lynch	Alfred L. Gurney
Edgar E. Stebbins	Gordon E. Bolser
Jack B. Dawley	James W. Klopp
Harry E. Cook, jr.	Eugene B. Dare
Joseph A. Gage, jr.	William C. Dunn
James O. Taylor	Robert L. Eldridge
Thurber W. Royer	William G. Von
Bruce L. Harwood	Bracht
Forrest A. Roby, jr.	Richard L. Frick
Brendan J. Moynahan	Alfred I. Boyd, jr.
Ben Moore, jr.	Ernest L. Simpson, jr.
Robert A. Winston	Donald E. McKee
James W. Robb, jr.	Richard G. Tonart
Gordon D. Cady	Gordon R. Fiss
John P. Sager	
William H. Hildans	

Naval Reserve

Paul P. Barrick	Harold Hans Hirschy
John S. Warfel	James L. Skinner
Carl E. Jones	Charles H. Franklin
William R. Staggs	Raymond F. Kallets
Harry W. Harrison, jr.	Henry S. Blake
Pliny G. Holt	William H. Rogers
Glenn W. Okerson	Sam L. Silber

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Architectural	Paper Making
Automobile Technician	Petroleum Engineers
Bookkeeping and	Plastics
Cost Accounting	Plumbing and Heating
Bridge Engineering	Public Works
Building Contractors	Engineering
Business Management	Radio, General
Civil Engineering	Radio, Operating
Civil Service	Rayon Weaving
College (1st yr.)	Reading Shop Blue-
Commercial Art	prints
Commercial Pilots	Refrigerating
Diesel Engines—	Sanitary Engineering
Diesel Electric	Salesmanship
Drafting	Spanish
Electrical Engineering	Steam Engineering
Electricians, Practical	Surveying & Mapping
Electronics	Textiles
Flight Engineers	Traffic Management
Heat Treatment of	Weather Observing
Metals	Welding, Gas and
Industrial Chemistry	Electric

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ADDRESS

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Supplying Fronts Despite Lag

Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, Commanding General of the Army Service Forces, speaking 4 July before the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, Indianapolis, Indiana, emphasized that the motto "enough and on time" is being lived up to on all battlefronts.

"Ours is the task," he said, "of securing the munitions and supplies and placing them in the hands of the fighting troops. Our load daily becomes heavier. Yet by intensive effort we have managed to carry the increased burdens and at the same time reduce our military and civilian personnel by a quarter million people in a single year."

"How did we accomplish this? By simplifying procedures, by rooting out unnecessary motions, by cutting red tape, by each one of us shouldering more of the load. We have done this and at the same time we've managed to keep our enlarging Army supplied with everything it needs everywhere around the globe."

"We'll continue to supply it. Maybe we'll even over-produce on some items; maybe we'll have too large stockpiles on some. But if we do, it is because I am determined that not a single American soldier is going to die because we're sending him too little or sending it too late."

"Our motto is enough and on time. We're living up to it. General Eisenhower told us he needed nearly a million different items for the invasion of Europe. When D-Day came he had them—enough of everything. Eisenhower and MacArthur and Stilwell and Richardson and Clark and all the rest of them have enough, and if I have any say in the matter, are going to keep on having enough down to the last day."

The previous day, at a press conference which he held at Columbus, Ohio, General Somervell declared that war production continues to lag and that the demands of the fighting fronts must be met.

"Until we realize that the war isn't over," he said, "and stop delaying production we'll just delay victory that much longer. Berlin is 475 miles from the Channel and we've gone 15 miles."

Urging utmost endeavor, the War Department stated 1 July that Army production which aggregated \$1,885,000,000 in May must be increased this fall to \$2,270,000,000 a month if our 1944 requirements are to be realized.

War Secretary In Italy

The Secretary of War and a party of nine which included Maj. Gen. Alexander D. Sures, director of the Bureau of Public Relations; Maj. Gen. Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General; Lt. Col. William H. Kyle, the Secretary's aide; and Harvey H. Bundy, the Secretary's special assistant, arrived in Italy, 3 July, on an inspection trip of troops, hospitals and front-line installations.

The Secretary entered Rome the next day aboard the first train to run to the capital since it fell to the Allies. He was met by Lt. Gen. Mark Clark, commander of the Fifth Army, and Maj. Gen. Harry H. Johnson, Allied commander of Rome.

On the morning of 5 July the Secretary conferred privately with Pope Pius XII, after which he presented other members of his party. Several conferences of a military nature occupied the rest of the day. The party has planned a front-line inspection trip to be followed by a return to Rome by the end of the week.

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Munitions Production Records

Only four days after it reported that production of aircraft in May was "encouraging," the War Production Board reported on 3 July that aircraft output for June of 8,049 planes was a drop of 9.5 per cent from the May figure.

However, part of the drop was attributed to the shorter work month and part to failure to meet schedules on the part of three companies producing smaller types of planes because of unusual circumstances.

The May report showed munitions output during the month up one per cent over April and one per cent below schedule.

"In spite of the fine over-all record for the month," the War Production Board reported, "some of the most urgent production programs failed to come up to requirements, reflecting the fact that a good many plants are still suffering from critical manpower shortages and supply problems traceable to lagging output in industries producing essential parts."

In May, aircraft output was marked by a 6 per cent increase in airframe weight (including spare parts) which brought the program to a new peak. Heavy bombers did particularly well, and all major combat types met or exceeded schedules. The number of planes accepted was 8,902—599 ahead of April.

May was the biggest month in Naval construction history. Ship completions jumped to an all-time high of over 400,000 displacement tons, or almost 100,000 over the previous peak of last November. The tonnage output was 58 per cent higher than in April and 3 per cent more than the May schedule. The most spectacular performance was the output of all-important landing vessels.

No Right to Retire

Claim for retirement pay of a former acting assistant surgeon of the Navy, discharged for physical disability, has been turned down by the U. S. Court of Claims.

The officer, Lt. (jg) Glenwood L. Cook, had been certified for retirement in 1941 and his retirement had been approved by the President. However, when Navy officials learned that a mistake had been made in that acting assistant surgeons were not entitled to retirement, the proceedings were revoked and Lieutenant Cook was honorably discharged. He later was given a veteran's pension. The court held that if the earlier action of the Navy Department and the President "were erroneous and not in accordance with law, the Secretary of the Navy had a right later to correct the mistake."

The Court also decided another dependents' allowance case, holding that Comdr. Edwin D. Gibb, USN, was entitled to increased allowances for a dependent mother.

Four Women Chief Petty Officers

After a year and a half in the Navy, four women are now wearing the uniforms of Chief Petty Officers. They are the first women to be promoted to that rating and all have worked their way through the grades from Petty Officer, Third Class, to their present Chief's status.

Three of the new Chief Petty Officers are on duty in the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., and one at Headquarters, Eighth Naval District, New Orleans, La. They are: Rhodell Angel, Chief Yeoman, USNR, on duty in the Office of the Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet; Vera Maxine Pearson, Chief Yeoman, USNR, on duty in the office of the Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet; Frances D. Hannusik, Chief Storekeeper, USNR, on duty in the Finance Department, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts; and Marion T. Loughurst, Chief Yeoman, USNR, on duty in the office of the Assistant Commandant (Logistics), Eighth Naval District.

Radio in C-B-I Theater

The morale of American fighting men and service troops in the China-Burma-India theatre has been immeasurably improved by the installation of the first six of a planned 14 Armed Forces Radio Service broadcasting stations, according to the Morale Services Division, Army Service Forces.

"The men could not pick up American shortwave programs because of climatic conditions, and the native Indian music would hardly lead the GI hit parade," declared Maj. Henry M. Jackson of Morale Services Division, who supervised the installations. "Now they find their greatest entertainment right in their own barracks and day rooms. It seems as if half the men in every post are doing something in connection with our shows, and the other half are listening to them."

Jobs for Discharged Men

A report on job placement of discharged veterans of the present war has been issued by O. W. I. Highlights from the report are:

Discharged veterans of the present war are entering industry at the rate of approximately 70,000 per month. The majority are going into war production jobs.

More than 74,000 veterans of the present war were placed in civilian jobs in February and March, 1944, by USES.

Veterans are seeking jobs different from those they held before entering the services. Only 25 per cent of the veterans of the present war discharged through hospitals from 1 May 1940, to the present have been returned to jobs they held before entering the services.

The basic rights for an honorably discharged veteran, or a veteran discharged from the armed forces under honorable conditions, remain unchanged: (1) Right to his old job if he wants it and applies for it; (2) right to medical care, disability pensions, and vocational rehabilitation training; and (3) right to assistance in obtaining a new job.

Third Raid on Japan

American bombers hit Japan for the third time, a 20th Air Force Communique released by the War Department yesterday, stated.

The communique said: Hq. 20th Air Force, Communique No. 3, 6 July (EWT).

B-29 Superfortresses of the 20th Bomber Command attacked naval installations at Sasebo, Japan, tonight.

Bombs were dropped also on industrial districts of Yawata, target of the Superfortresses' 15 June attack on Japan.

Both cities are on the island of Kyushu.

No details were available on damage done, number of aircraft involved and whether or not plane losses were suffered by our forces.

Col. Alexander Commended

Col. Moses Alexander, former Director of the Fiscal Division at Fort Bragg, N. C., and personnel of the Division have been commended by the Quartermaster General "for the unusually efficient service that has been rendered the Quartermaster Market Center, Fayetteville, N. C." Col. Alexander is now overseas.

Gets 28th German Plane

Lt. Col. Francis S. Gabreski, P-47 pilot and commander of a fighter squadron of the Eighth Fighter Command, won his 28th victory against German planes in aerial combat, setting a new record.

A member of one of the highest scoring units in the European theater, a squadron which is credited with more than 200 enemy aircraft destroyed, Colonel Gabreski holds the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, the Distinguished Flying Cross with six Oak Leaf Clusters, the Air Medal with four Oak Leaf Clusters and the Polish Cross of Valor.

Airmen Advanced to Flag Rank

Four naval aviators have been given recess appointments as temporary rear admirals. It was learned this week.

The officers advanced were Commo. George R. Henderson, Capt. Ralph A. Ofstie, Capt. Clifton A. F. Sprague and Capt. William D. Sample.

Two other naval captains were confirmed as temporary rear admirals by the Senate just prior to its adjournment. Those confirmed were Capt. Robert O. Glover and Capt. Frank E. Beatty.

Lt. Swancutt A Suicide

Lt. Beaufort Swancutt, who was under sentence to hang having been convicted by Army court martial of fatally shooting four persons, was found suspended by a sheet in his room at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., on 6 July.



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Action on Legislation

S. J. Res. 93. Authorizes the President to advance the date of the independence of the Philippine Islands. Signed by President.

S. J. Res. 94. To establish the Filipino Rehabilitation Commission. Signed by President.

S. 1432. Extends the Civilian Pilot Training Act for one year. Signed by President.

S. 1973. Providing for additional pay for ground-forces personnel awarded Expert Infantryman Badge or Combat Infantryman Badge. Signed by President.

H. R. 1675. To amend Pay Act of 1942 by providing double-time credit for service between 1898 and 1912. Vetted by President.

H. R. 3241. To establish service courts in the United States for friendly allied countries. Signed by President.

H. R. 4825. Authorizes attendance of Marine Band at annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic at Des Moines, Iowa, 10-14 Sept. Signed by President.

H. R. 4254. To extend for one year the Lend-Lease Act of 1941. Signed by President.

H. R. 634. To advance Rear Adm. Emory S. Land to vice admiral on the retired list. Signed by President.

H. R. 4405. Amends existing law in regard to payment of pay and allowances of persons missing or missing in action, and expands the authority of heads of Departments in administering the Missing Persons Act. Signed by President.

H. R. 4406. Placing glider units on a par for pay purposes with air forces of the Army and Navy and paratroopers. Provides 50 per cent additional pay, but not to exceed additional monthly pay of \$100 for officers, warrant officers, and nurses, and not more than \$50 a month additional for enlisted men. Signed by President.

H. R. 4733. Clarifies existing law to provide that persons in the services shall be taxed for personal property only in their bona fide home State. Guards against double taxation. Signed by President.

S. 784. Provides for disposition of ships' stores profits for the welfare of officers. Signed by President.

S. 1173. To delay judicial proceedings in time of war on claims for damages caused by Navy vessels, or for towage or salvage charges. Signed by President.

S. 1894. Authorizes transportation to home of minors discharged from the Navy. Signed by President.

Hold Sports Competition

Inauguration of an overall mass participation athletic program in organized events, established to stimulate 9th Service Command military and civilian personnel morale through intra-mural competition, was announced this week at the Ft. Douglas, Utah, headquarters of Maj. Gen. David McCoach, Jr., commanding general.

Winner of competition will be awarded a beautiful trophy and declared Army Service Forces' 9th Service Command athletic participation champion.

FINANCE



MERCHANT MARINE

Financial Digest

Basic issues are dimming the prospect of success for the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference which is being held at Bretton Woods, N. H. A prime subject of controversy is the extent to which gold will be used in the standard being discussed for adoption and determination of the quotas or subscriptions to be made to the proposed exchange fund by the different countries. If all the 44 nations participating in the conference, should agree to the fund to be created, there would be available \$8 billions, of which the American share would be \$2.4 billions, \$600 millions to be in gold. Later, should the enemy and neutral nations join in the plan, the fund would aggregate \$10 billions, of which the American share would be \$3 billions. Besides the objection to gold as the standard—the plan devised by the experts of 30 nations is described as establishing a modified and managed gold standard—there are differences on the operations in which the fund should engage. What will it do in the case of the scarcity of a currency, which may happen with the dollar after the war, whether a limit should be placed upon the foreign exchange that could be bought from the fund during a twelve month period—what course the fund should pursue with respect to blocked balances, such as the British have in large quantity, etc. Because the decisions reached will determine the quickness of post war recovery, employment, etc., it is fortunate they will not be regarded as final, but will be referred to the several Governments for approval. This will enable public discussion, and each nation may be expected to regard them from the point of view of its own interests.

The appeal for continued full production made by the High Command is expected to get results especially in the way of more plane deliveries. According to the WPB there was a reduction of 10 per cent in June from the May output. The drop was reported to be 951 planes. Chairman Wilson of the Aircraft Production Board pointed out that the types of planes in which production fell were not those urgently needed for combat but mostly for training. One of the companies turning out B-29's exceeded the quota assigned it. It is estimated that this month the June loss will be more than made up.

The Agricultural Department is forecasting the largest wheat harvest on record, exceeding that of 1917. To meet a

shortage in this cereal during the past fiscal year it was necessary for the United States to import 150 million bushels to help deal with a live stock feed shortage. The Department says imports this year will be on a reduced scale.

The treasury reports on deficit at the end of the fiscal year was \$49.6 billions. This brought the total public debt, including guaranteed obligations, to \$202,025,456,521.98.

Merchant Marine

The Maritime War Emergency Board, composed of Capt. Edward Macauley, chairman, Dr. Frank P. Graham, and Dr. John R. Steelman, reaffirmed its authority and jurisdiction to adjust war risk bonuses for merchant seamen in accordance with the changes in war risk for the duration of the present conflict.

The board announced that an open hearing was held 30 June, 1944. At that time the parties were given an opportunity to present recommendations and suggestions on all matters involving war bonuses and war risks.

Security Control

Intent to maintain Security control for personnel on merchant vessels in U. S. waters was displayed by the Navy Department in recent general regulations. The Secretary of the Navy ordered that such measures as were necessary to carry out the order be taken to assure the security in connection with the presence of officers and seamen (including alien officers and seamen) on merchant vessels in the United States, Alaska, Territory of Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. This authority would include any appropriate action by way of identification, investigation, and interrogation of such officers and seamen for the purpose of determining whether their presence on a merchant vessel or water front facility would, for any reason, be inimical to the interests of the United States.

Speed Up Benefits

Disabled men, who received their disability in line of duty, may receive surgical and medical treatment, hospitalization, therapeutic treatment, artificial appliances, vocational guidance and training, maintenance during training, and placement at Federal expense, the War Shipping Administration has announced. This method of rapid certification of disabled seamen and officers of the Merchant Marine to vocational rehabilitation centers has been arranged by the War Shipping Administration. Officials expect at least 5,000 seamen to apply for certification for this vocational rehabilitation within the next few months.

Commends Merchant Marine

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of Allied Expeditionary Forces in the European Theater of Operations, recently sent the following cable to Captain Edward Macauley, USN-Ret., Deputy War Shipping Administrator:

"In behalf of the men of my command, I thank the men of the Merchant Marine for their pledge of full cooperation in our common effort to destroy the forces of tyranny and darkness. The huge quantities of supplies that have been brought across the Atlantic are a testimonial of the job that has already been done."

Urges Sale to Allies

Henry J. Kaiser, in an address delivered at the launching of the Benjamin Warner, 519th Liberty ship built by his No. 2 yard, stated that the United States can and should be willing to sell our Allies many ships at price concessions which will go far to restore competitive balance in postwar maritime trade.

Rename Saipan Airfield

Upon the recommendation of Vice Adm. Marc A. Mitscher, Aslito Airfield on Saipan Island has been renamed Isley Field in honor of Comdr. Robert Henry Isely, USN, commander of Torpedo Squadron Sixteen, who was shot down 12 June by enemy antiaircraft fire as he was leading a bombing attack on the field.

BUY WAR BONDS

Letters to the Editor

Opposes Closing Historic Post
Editor, ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

I wonder if you saw the item which was carried in the Texas press that the Army has ordered the disposal of old Fort Clark, a post which we have occupied since 1852. It has been the station of many fine officers of its time, beginning with the 1st Infantry in 1852, after one of whose officers it was named.

I went there as a second lieutenant towards the close of the last century. There were two troops of the 5th Cavalry stationed there at the time, and it was the headquarters of the 23rd Infantry.

It was a most charming little garrison of old Army type. Some of the officers' quarters had been built there of adobe and logs in the early settlement of the Post. The country was Texas chaparral but we were in charge of the deer country and the Post itself was built around the old Las Moras Spring—a spring of nearly not quite an acre of bubbling beautiful water which had outlet through a little valley down the Rio Grande. Old Las Moras Mountain, an enormous hill, was a mountain not far from the Post. Fort Clark was probably one of the last Army Posts to afford Army life as we understood it in those days, where there was no civilian settlement very near, the mail was infrequent and officers and their families and soldiers and their families depended upon themselves for amusement. The young people rode horses, played tennis, and danced and, in the fall of the year, quail hunting was the best that I have seen. There was an occasional wild turkey in the lower region of the Las Moras Creek, and the Nueces River, with good fish, was not more than two days away. When I went there the memories of the Fourth Cavalry were still fresh in mind. Lawton had been stationed there as Lieutenant and Captain before he went to the Inspector General's Department. After my time there, the First Cavalry was stationed there, and the notice I had from Texas on the subject revealed the fact that Lieutenant General Wainwright, Lieutenant General Harbord, Lieutenant General Patton, Lieutenant General Robert C. Richardson and Major General Palmer Swift are among our gallant ranking officers who served there.

"Retired Officer"

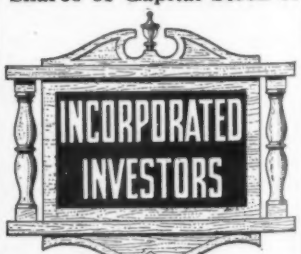
(Editor's note: Stirred by reports that Forts Clark and Ringgold on the Mexican Border were to be disposed of by the War Department, Representative Kilday, Tex., offered an amendment, incorporated into the 1945 Army appropriation bill, providing that the Secretary of War could not dispose of any lands held prior to 2 July 1940, except to the Veterans' Administration or to the Navy).

Officer Reclassification

Regulations applying to the reclassification of commissioned officers of the Army are set forth in a new edition of AR 605-230, issued 9 June, 1944.

The regulations are designed as a means of utilizing commissioned personnel to the best advantage of the Government or eliminating them from the service if unsuitable, the War Department's policy states.

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The War Program

(Continued from First Page)

would be able to take in stride the tremendous job before them. It gave me a feeling that their morale and spirit were of the highest order.

Immediately preceding D-Day we had carried on a particularly intensive two-months bombardment of critical military installations throughout the low countries and northern France. This attack brought about destruction of critical points along the communication lines over which Germany would expect to move forces for counter-offensives.

Our principal targets in the pre-invasion attack consisted of rail and road bridges across the Seine and Loire rivers, important railroad junctions and marshalling yards, trains on rail lines carrying troops or supplies, and similar objectives. The intensity of the attack stepped steadily upward as D-Day approached. And it culminated in an all-out attack by our heavy bombers on the beach defenses against which our assaults were to be launched.

On the morning of the invasion itself, 1,800 heavy bombers dropped 7,000 tons of high explosives. This final blow, coming on the heels of the previous softening-up, paid well. Our troops went ashore and found many of the defending German forces deep in their dugouts, cringing from the terrific aerial blow.

During the invasion assault and on every day since then, the Allied Air Forces have maintained complete supremacy of the air over the English Channel, over the beaches themselves, and likewise over the inland battle areas. On D-Day and during every day and night following, many thousands of Allied ships of all descriptions from battleships to the smallest landing craft have plied the water of the Channel bearing troops and supplies. In all this naval activity they have been relatively untouched by German air attack.

It may sound amazing, but I can say that our ground forces not only on the beaches but inland as well have rarely seen a German aircraft. In this connection I heard many comments from our battle veterans of North Africa. They told of the tremendous advantage our complete air supremacy gave them. As a visitor to the battle area I was impressed by the greater freedom of action in maneuver our forces enjoyed, and a similar freedom of movement was apparent in operation of our supply lines. My own visit to the forward elements of our ground armies, I might point out, was

not hampered by any apprehension of possible enemy action in the air.

One of the surprise features of the invasion was the failure of the German Air Force to launch an attack. I believe this may be regarded as a tribute to the thoroughness of our pre-invasion strategic bombing. During that time we had repeatedly hit German air installations, including airdromes and radar and radio sites, and supply dumps which we considered to be within range of the point where the invasion would be made. Disruption resulting from these air attacks was so great that German air units became disorganized and, when our assault began, they found that they had not been able to maintain the required number of aircraft in operation—at least a sufficient number to dare to attack the number of planes we could put in the sky against them.

But, as I pointed out earlier, the reduction of the German Air Force did not come about overnight. Its systematic destruction began well over a year ago when we launched a determined program against German aircraft factories, engine factories, component assembly plants and occasional airdrome installations. This progressive reduction of Germany's air might has so whittled down its capability for replacement and maintenance of a fighting force that Germany now is committed to a definite policy of conservation. The once vaunted Luftwaffe can now rise to meet us only when the most vital installations are threatened or attacked.

There is no doubt in my mind but that this reduction in the German capacity to replenish his fighting aircraft was a major contribution to the winning of the air supremacy we now enjoy in western Europe.

I was deeply impressed while visiting liberated territories in Northern France to see some of the effects of our bombing efforts. At one point, for instance, a nest of German coastal guns had held up the advance of our armies for several hours. These guns had raked the beaches on which our men were landing with 6-inch shell fire, causing havoc among our landing craft and troops. To wipe out the nest and remove the obstacle we dispatched a mass flight of bombers. Three days later, as I looked down on this position from the air, it was difficult to realize that a strong artillery point had once been centered there. Only rubble and upturned earth now remained of what a few hours before had been a key defense point in the Atlantic wall. The bombers had done their work well.

Today, as our armies continue their advances, our Air Forces wage a battle in steady support. Our planes harass and delay the enemy in the rear, preventing him from bringing up reinforcements to open counter attacks. With light, medium and fighter bombers we hit him with bombs and strafing fire from his front lines to 150 miles in his rear. We prevent him from repairing the bridges we have destroyed—over which his reinforcements must come. His use of rail lines and roads is made costly by day and precarious by night.

On our side of the lines we have freedom of movement so far as danger from enemy air power is concerned. Over there it is different. One squadron of our fighter bombers reported the destruction of a German staff car with flag flying and accompanied by a motorcycle escort. Thus another German high commander yielded to our superior air strength.

Our fight against the Luftwaffe continues. German airdromes 300 miles from our Normandy bases continuously are bombed and strafed. They have been neutralized and we are keeping them that way.

Our first objective of eliminating the German Air Force as a factor in the battle of Western Europe was obtained as result of our efforts prior to D-Day. Our second objective, of isolating the battlefield, denying the enemy's ability to supply and reinforce his ground armies, is under way. Likewise, our third objective—that of furnishing close tactical support to our ground armies, is proceeding. The Army Air Forces, I am sure, are thus furnishing their contribution to the success of our combined arms in Europe.

Army Badge Pay

(Continued from First Page)

visions of Circular No. 186 . . . are entitled to additional pay . . .

The paragraph continues:

"For the purpose of this circular the phrase 'Combat Ground Forces' is defined as the following branches: Infantry, cavalry, field artillery, coast artillery, armored and tank destroyer units, and combat engineer units."

When the legislative history of the badge bill and the "fight pay" bills for which it was offered as a substitute are considered, the wording of the paragraph does not make it clear just what personnel other than members of Infantry units smaller than a brigade will be made eligible for the badge.

The badges admittedly are to serve as recognition for front line hazards and hardships, Maj. Gen. Miller C. White, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, told the House and Senate Military Affairs Committee.

If this conception of the badges is to be observed, it will not be awarded to heavy field artillerymen or to harbor defense coast artillerymen, who do not serve in the front lines. If the badges are to be awarded to such personnel, the question then arises why an exception is made between combat engineer units and other engineer units, such as general service regiments, port battalions, and the like.

These are the problems which, it is understood, the War Department is weighing.

Meanwhile, the way is clear for paying infantrymen who already have the badges. Local commanders are authorized to make immediate payment to men in service who hold the badges, including back pay to the date the badge was won, but not earlier than 1 Jan. 1944.

Men who have earned the badges but who have since left the service, may be paid upon application to the Adjutant General.

The pertinent paragraphs of Circular No. 271, paragraphs 2, 4 and 5, follow:

2. Eligible personnel.—a. Only those enlisted men awarded the expert or Combat Infantryman badge under the provisions of Circular No. 186, War Department, 1944, are entitled to additional pay, as provided above, and such additional pay shall continue only so long as they are members of the combat ground forces, except as provided in e. below.

b. For the purpose of this circular the phrase "Combat Ground Forces" is defined as the following branches: Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery, Armored and Tank Destroyer Units, and Combat Engineer Units of the Corps of Engineers.

c. Additional pay to eligible personnel will cease on the date such personnel are transferred to a branch not included in the combat ground forces, except where such transfer is for a period of hospitalization in line of duty.

4. Conditions.—a. Conditions under which an enlisted man is entitled to additional pay are as follows:

(1) He must be assigned to a unit of the combat ground forces as defined in paragraph 2b.

(2) He must be entitled to wear one of the badges prescribed in Circular No. 186, War Department, 1944.

b. No pay will accrue under the following conditions:

(1) Absence without leave in excess of 24 hours, AR 35-1420.

(2) Sick not in line of duty, AR 35-1440, or

(3) When assigned to a unit not in the combat ground forces, except as provided in paragraph 2c.

5. Former members of the Army.—A former member of the Army who is entitled to the additional pay may make application by letter to The Adjutant General, Washington 25, D. C., setting forth pertinent information concerning the award of his Infantryman badge and inclosing his discharge certificate or certificate of service. The Adjutant General will forward such information together with the discharge certificate or certificate of service to the applicant's previous commanding officer for preparation and certification by him of a supplemental pay roll for the amount due. Such pay roll, together with the former enlisted man's discharge certificate or certificate of service will be processed in accordance with Circular No. 45, War Department, 1944.

Public Lands to Navy

The President has ordered 2,514 acres of public land in Michigan to be transferred to the Navy Department for use as a target area for aerial bombing. Also, 40 acres of public property in Oregon has

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been reserved for the use of the Navy Department as part of a malaria recuperation camp for Marine Corps casualties.

Army Promotion Status

Promotions and Vacancies on the Promotion List (Cumulative) and Promotions on the Non-Promotion List since 30 June 1944

Promotion List

Last promotion to the grade of Colonel—Richard W. Cooksey, Cav., No. 51. Vacancies—Five. Senior Lt. Col.—Daniel A. Connor, FA, No. 55.

Last promotion to the grade of Lt. Col.—Burwell B. Wilkes, Jr., Inf., No. 12.

Last promotion to the grade of Major—Joseph G. Hopkins, AC, No. 203.

Last promotion to the grade of Captain—John B. Richardson, Jr., Inf., No. 216.

Last promotion to the grade of 1st Lt.—Harry K. Bagshaw, QMC, No. 395.

Non-Promotion List

Lt. Col. to Col.—Leland E. Dashiell, MC; George W. Reyer, MC; John S. Ross, DC; Prof. Gerald A. Counts, USA.

Capt. to Maj.—Frank A. Minas, MC; Henry S. Murphy, MC; Carl R. Darnall, MC; George M. Powell, MC; Charles H. Morhouse, MC; John L. Crawford, MC; Claude C. Dodson, MC.

1st Lt. to Capt.—James L. Royals, MC; Robert H. Holmes, MC; William H. Anderson, MC; Robert P. Campbell, MC; Walter C. Twineham, MC; William H. Crosby, Jr., MC; Edward K. Mills, MC; John C. Benson, Jr., MC; Milton O. Beebe, Jr., MC; Edward L. Seretan, MC; Winston C. Hainsworth, MC; John J. Maloney, MC; Frederic J. Hughes, Jr., MC; Charles B. Hooker, MC; Wilson G. Brown, MC; Victor C. Tisdal, Jr., DC; Edwin H. Smith, Jr., DC; Julius C. Sexson, DC; Frank A. Mitchell, DC; Joseph R. Gibson, DC; Richard J. Farrell, DC; Albert R. Buckelew, DC; Abraham Chartock, MC; Andrew C. Goffutt, MC; William M. Webb, MC; Jess F. Gamble, MC; James A. Orbison, MC.

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Officers Urge Bond Sales

In a special Fourth of July bond drive leading Army and Navy officers spoke from different parts of the globe as part of a world-wide broadcast arranged by the National Broadcasting Company.

Admiral Ernest J. King, speaking at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, said, "The current Allied concentrated attacks against Germany and Japan have so restricted the enemies' areas of occupation as to bring close at hand the time when the Axis forces must stand and fight it out. The war is in such a state of balance that the additional effort we now make may well be the factor that tips the scale and determines whether the coming victory will be swift or slow."

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, talking from Pearl Harbor, stated, "Like all Americans, the officers and men of the Pacific Fleet are anxious to bring this war to a completely victorious end in the quickest possible time. The Fifth War Loan, which is having a special Fourth-of-July drive in the services, will rank as an offensive against Japan second only to the fighting in the Mariana Islands."

Admiral Harold R. Stark, speaking from London, said, "Our soldiers overseas are suffering from discomfort, danger, and fatigue, but assurance that the people at home are backing him up by investing in this bond drive is all a fighting man needs to keep on going."

Lt. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift said in Washington, "This day marks the beginning of a year that may signal the end of the forces of tyranny everywhere in the world; but we cannot bring ourselves to talk of rest or peace when millions of people in Europe and Asia are still writhing under the yoke of the Axis. Let us buy more bonds to speed up the day when peace and liberty will predominate everywhere in the world."

Maj. Gen. L. S. Kuter, Assistant Chief of Air Staff, Plans, and Under Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard also spoke in Washington as part of the plan to boost Fourth of July war bond sales.

Use of Official Cars

The Secretary of the Navy has requested field installation commanders to inform his office of those persons whom they consider to be exempted from the provisions of the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1945, which places restrictions upon the use of government owned or leased vehicles under penalty of summary removal from office.

Pending such directions from the Secretary of the Navy, the Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, Sea Frontier Commanders, the Commandant of each Naval District and River Command, and the chiefs of Air Functional Training Commands are deemed by the Secretary of the Navy to be engaged in field work in the exempted category, and in order that current business may not be disrupted, the Secretary also temporarily approves as engaged in field work in the exempted category all employees and officers who shall be so classified by the Sea Frontier Commanders, or District and River Command Commandants, or the Chiefs of Air Functional Training Commands or Chiefs of Bureaus and officers of the Navy Department.

Reverse Lend-Lease

Expenditures of the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand for reverse Lend-Lease supplies and services provided without payment to United States forces in the three months from 1 Jan. to 1 April amounted to \$483,500,000. Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, reported 29 June.

Mr. Crowley said that reports on reverse Lend-Lease furnished by India are not yet complete, but more than \$35,000,000 has been expended, bringing the total received from members of the British Commonwealth of Nations to well over \$500,000,000 for the quarter.

The figures, Mr. Crowley said, include only aid furnished to our forces and shipping overseas, and do not include strategic materials furnished to us without cost.

BUY WAR BONDS

Army Casualties By Theaters

Under Secretary of War Patterson this week made available the following table of Army casualties broken down into theaters of operations through 31 May:

	Killed	Missing	Wounded	Prisoners	Total
North Africa	16,244	7,001	47,373	9,578	80,896
Philippines	1,086	15,613	1,094	12,892	31,285
SW. Pacific	2,783	1,821	5,229	1,025	10,858
European	4,800	11,371	3,657	10,207	30,035
South Pacific	2,467	541	7,152	8	10,168
Central Pacific	868	333	1,908	10	3,119
Middle East	558	1,442	344	551	2,895
North American	1,302	211	1,050	3	2,566
Asiatic	457	642	468	135	1,700
Total	30,625	30,665	68,873	34,400	173,572

NOTE: Of the wounded, 42,799 have returned to duty.

Navy Landing Craft

With all of the major types of landing craft now developed, the potential goal of the Navy, in the light of current Congressional authorization, is 100,000 of these necessary vessels, which have made possible the landings on the coast of Western Europe and in the Pacific Campaigns.

We now have available the kinds of landing craft that may be needed in any shore-to-shore or ship-to-shore invasion in any part of the world. At present there are 4,000 prime contractors, and 30,000 subcontractors engaged in producing these for the Navy.

These landing craft fall into some fifteen major types, as follows:

The LSD—Landing Ship, Dock—which is 450 feet in length, overall. This is a floating dock.

The LST—Landing Ship, Tank—is especially constructed to transport and land tanks, tank destroyers, trucks, jeeps and other mechanized equipment.

The LSM—Landing Ship, Medium—is one of the Navy's newest craft. It is smaller than the Landing Ship, Tank, and larger than the Landing Craft, Tank.

The LCI(L)—Landing Craft, Infantry (Large)—is an ocean-going vessel, designed to transport infantry forces for a large-scale invasion.

The LCT(6)—Landing Craft, Tank—accommodates any type of tank.

The LCM—Landing Craft, Mechanized—operates with small assault craft, which land personnel. The LCM(3) is a larger type of this designation. The LCM(6) has the same characteristics as the LCM(3), except for the length, which is 56 feet.

The LCC is the Landing Craft, Control—it is a control boat or navigational leader.

The LCS is the Landing Craft, Support. The LCS(S)—the Landing Craft, Support (Small)—furnishes fire support, both surface and antiaircraft, in the area of landing.

The LCVP is the Landing Craft, Vehicle and Personnel. It carries both fighting men and vehicles, trucks, tanks, etc.

The LVT is the Landing Vehicle, Tracked. This is an amphibian vehicle, propelled on water and on land by cabled tracks.

The LVT (A-1)—Landing Vehicle, Tracked (Armored) is an amphibious tank with a turret, carrying a 37 MM. cannon.

The LVT (1)—Landing Vehicle, Tracked—is known popularly as the "alligator," while the LVT (2) is called the "water buffalo."

The LVT-4 is an armored cargo carrying amphibian, with machine guns and a stern ramp. The LVT (A)-4 has an armored turret carrying a 75 mm. howitzer. The LVT-3 is an experimental type.

The LCP (L)—Landing Craft, Personnel (Large)—is an assault craft for personnel and is capable of transporting 30 to 36 troops.

The LCP (R)—Landing Craft, Personnel. With Ramp—has a ramp for the debarkation of personnel.

The LCT—Landing Craft, Tank—is designed to land tanks.

The LCV—Landing Craft, Vehicle—was built to land vehicles in initial or later stages of an amphibious operation.

The LCR (S)—Landing Craft Rubber (Small)—is designed to land patrols and raiders.

The LCR (L)—Landing Craft Rubber (Large)—also lands patrols and raiders, but has a capacity of 10 troops.

The Landing Vehicle, Tracked, is designed as a carry-all and is utilized to transport troops on comparatively short voyages.

Marine CO Urges More Output

"Nothing gives a man firmer confidence, in the field, than the assurance that his planes and ships and weapons are better than any the enemy may be able to pit against him," Lt. Gen. A. A. Vandegrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps, told Seattle war workers in an address at the University of Washington Stadium, 4 July. General Vandegrift said that as our offensives progress, our forces burn up supplies and munitions at an increasingly staggering pace, and therefore we must multiply, not slacken, our efforts in

times like these.

General Vandegrift emphasized that all that is past is prelude and the momentous battles that will finally seal the fate of Germany are shaping up, but are still to be fought—still to be won. Especially in the Pacific, where distance is an enemy so gigantic as to challenge comprehension, victory is far from being on our doorstep. The ground fighting on Saipan has been severe, but progress has been up to schedule, he said, describing the invasion of the Marianas as another link in the chain of steel we are forging around the homeland of Japan, but he emphasized that there are many links to be closed before the chain is complete.

Job Counseling for Veterans

The Veterans' Administration will establish at colleges and universities throughout the United States rehabilitation centers to provide job counseling and to arrange for vocational training and rehabilitation of disabled veterans of the present war.

The first such college will be the College of the City of New York. Additional centers in various states will be selected from time to time.

Under the plan, the Administration will provide transportation to the centers which will be as near as practicable to the veterans' home, meals and quarters at the centers, medical service during the training period, aptitude tests to determine veterans' abilities and interests, and professional advice on selecting a job.

It is emphasized that the selection of educational institutions as additional centers for vocational counsel and induction into training will in no way limit the training of disabled veterans to courses in these institutions. In fact, these veterans will be trained in any of various types of occupations.

The plan being initiated at the College of the City of New York will increase the confidence of veterans in the soundness of the guidance they may obtain, and will strengthen the morale of those who need encouragement in readjusting themselves to civilian life.

Plans have been prepared with great care to insure the use of the best of the accepted modern techniques in connection with the counseling to be done at the Veterans' Administration centers.

Transportation Home

The Comptroller General has held (decision B-41227) that the "home" to which enlisted men of the Regular Navy transferred to a reserve component and subsequently released from active duty are entitled to transportation for dependents at Government expense, under section 12 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, is the home or official residence of record, and where the dependents travel to a home which the man elects upon release from active duty, rather than to the home or official residence of record, the cost to the Government for transportation may not exceed what it would have cost had the travel been to such home or official residence of record.

Right to Quarters Allowance

In response to questions submitted by the Secretary of War, the Comptroller General has held (decision B-38910) that enlisted men of the first three pay grades whose original orders to temporary duty at a station in the United States required them to live at a designated place and prohibited, for military reasons, their dependents from dwelling with them are entitled, under section 10 of the Pay Re-

adjustment Act of 1942, to payment of the monthly allowance for quarters for dependents for the same period during which they were paid the quarters allowance provided by Executive regulations for enlisted men in a nontravel status.

The provision of section 10 of the Pay Readjustment Act of 1942, and executive regulations thereunder, relating to the right of enlisted men of the first three grades to quarters allowance for dependents at the same time they are receiving a personal quarters allowance in a nontravel status, requires as a condition to such concurrent payment that the dependents be prevented from dwelling with the enlisted man "by reason of orders of competent authority," and, therefore, in the absence of individual orders specifically containing such prohibition, payment of the additional allowance for dependents would be unauthorized, even though, as a matter of fact, the dependents were prevented from dwelling with them for military reasons.

End Money Depreciation "Bonus"

Characterizing payment of current depreciation to personnel stationed in overseas bases where they do not spend money locally for food or shelter as an undeserved augmentation of pay, the War Department has recommended to the President that payments because of the appreciation of foreign currencies be limited to losses sustained on expenditures of moderate amounts actually made by individuals in the area.

Under the department's plan, only actually sustained losses on reasonable amounts, administratively determined, would be borne by the War Department and the individual would not gain a monetary advantage by reason of being assigned to a particular area.

Two million dollars is carried in the 1945 War Department appropriation bill for foreign currency appreciation.

During testimony on the bill, Maj. Gen. H. K. Loughry, Chief of Finance, told a House appropriations subcommittee that where an individual has to shelter and subsist himself he obtains no benefit from the additional pay to offset currency appreciation, but that personnel housed and fed by the Army "probably are receiving more money than was contemplated by the law."

New Triumphs

Additional triumphs in the use of sulfa drugs as a disease preventive were reported to the American Medical Association at its annual session in Chicago, Illinois, on 16 June, by two officers of the Army Medical Corps attached to the Office of The Air Surgeon.

The officers making the report were Col. W. Paul Holbrook, Chief of the Medical Services Division, who presented a paper on "The Rheumatic Fever Control Program in the Army Air Forces," and Maj. Arle C. Van Ravenswaay, assistant in the Division, who spoke on "Geographic Factors in Acute Rheumatic Fever," describing the Army Air Forces' use of air evacuation to move convalescents out of epidemic areas.

It was stated that small daily doses of sulfadiazine administered to thousands of men in different stages of training at widely separated posts with a high incidence of respiratory diseases had yielded the following benefits:

1. Meningitis was completely eliminated.
2. Streptococcal diseases, including acute tonsillitis, were reduced from 75 to 30 per cent.
3. The incidence of common colds and lobar pneumonia was reduced more than 50 per cent.

Guide to France

Hard on the heels of invasion, the Army announced a review of its latest guidebook, "A Pocket Guide to France." Like its predecessors, the pamphlet deals with other countries which have heard the tramp of American armies in this war.

In addition to tips on the language, it covers the character and habits of the people which leave no question in the mind of the reader but that the Army wants the members of the new AEF to regard the French as their friends. It also wants GI Joe to make friends with Frenchmen as his dad did before him.

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